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A BOOKE OF GRAMMAR QUESTIONS,

for the helpe of yong Scholars, to further them in the understanding of the Accidence, and *Lilies* verses, divided into three parts.

Now the fourth time Imprinted, corrected, and somewhat amended, set foorth for the ease of School-masters, and yong Scholars.

By JOHN LEECH.

Heerunto are annexed foure little Colloquies, or Dialogues in Latine, wherein they shall have a *Praxis* of all the most necessary rules of construction: every one of them verbally translated for the help of yong Scholars.

London, Printed by *Tho. Harper*, and are to be sold by *John Hardisty*, at the black-spread Eagle in Duck-Lane. 1650.

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Erudito Lectori.

Quisquis jam superas summi fastigia tecti,
Sis memor hos olim te tetigisse gradus.
Nec spernas si sint haec trito compta calle
Ardua nam pueris quae tibi strata via est.

Libello suo.

Parve (nec invito domino) liber ibis in orbem
Insipidus quibus es cede, quiesce silens
Subsannat quisquam? sors est tua nil moveare,
En qui te superant stemmata multa ferunt.
Nam tua dum sapiunt tantum commenta cuiq;
His alii sordent insipidive jacent. (cham?
Quid Desphanterius? quid doctus Sturmius? Asti-
Linacer eloquio purus, & arte potens.
Quidq; Robertsonus? quid Lilius undiq; notus,
Cetera scriptorum quid tibi docta cohors?
Hosne putas laudes dignas merita q; laborum,
Ferre? vel immunes morsibus invidiae.
Erras nam peragat facundus laudabile quisquam
Hinc videt Zoilus Momus utrinq; latrat,
Tu, si quid pueris valeas prodesse tenellis
Ulterius nihil est quod tuus optet herus.
Vade, sed incultus ruralibus primor diapandens,
Planior hic quo sis, gratior esse queas.

To the very Generous, Ingenuous, and hopefull yong Gentleman,

Master GEORGE DIGBY,

Sonne and Heire to the Right Honorable Sir *John Digby* Knight, Vice-Chamberlayne of his Majesties most honourable Houshold.

IOHN LEECH Dedicateth this little Booke, as a testimony of his ancient and reverend love to the honourable Father, who was sometime his Scholar, and also of his singular hope of excellent parts in the Son, now already sprouting in his tender age.

Beseeching Almighty God to protect, preserve and prosper them both, blessing them with those gifts and vertues that may make them honourable in earth, and filling their hearts with all spiritual graces that may make them eternally blessed in Heaven.

Doctiſſimo multiſq; nominibus Reverendo Viro, inſigni literarum patrono, Roberto Johnſon, *Leceſtriæ Archidiacono, &c.* Salut. in Chriſt. plur.

NON ignoro (reverende Vir) quanta tu olim ſtudio flagraras, quam pio affectu animatus eras, quam liberali ingenio præditus, ad bonarum literarum ſcientiam & cognitionem promovendam. Hinc ego tunc conjecturam feci non inanem, fore aliquando ut à prædaris illis vereq; ingenuis cogitationibus tuis emanaret tandem opus aliquod egregium tum ad Eccleſiæ utilitatem tum ad Reip. emolumentum. Pullulavit profecto jam tum generoſum illud propoſitum tuum, quod multis jam ab hinc annis intelligo plene ſuam aſſecutum eſſe maturitatem, cum tuis ſumptibus extructa ſunt illa duo ſplendida Gymnaſia, alterum Uppingamiæ, alterum Okamiæ in Rutlandia veſtra. Opus certe Deo opt. max. gratiſſimum Reip. & Eccleſiæ utiliſſimum & ad laudes tuas apud omnem poſteritatem merito celebrandas illuſtriſſimum. Utinam etiam ad imitationem apud eos qui te & honoribus, & rerum affluentia ſuperant calcar exiſtat acutiſſimum.

Memini

Memini porrò primis illis pœne temporibus noſtræ conſuetudinis, quam ſeriò mihi author extitiſti, ut Dialogos aliquot in puerorum gratiam exararem, idq; pingui (ut aiunt) Minervâ præſtiti, quibus in omnes aut pleraſq; certe regulas Syntaxos praxin aliquam complexus ſim. Deinde tuo hortatu exitatus queſtiúculas quaſdam Grammaticales indiſcipulorum meorum gratiam elucubravi, quas in exiguum libellum congeſtas aliquot ab hinc annis, unà cum Dialogis illis in publicum prodire paſſus ſum. Hunc libellum poſtea intellexi piis quibuſdam ludimagiſtris & gratũ eſſe & mediocriter probari, pro ut ego ipſe pueris tenellis utilem eſſe plane expertus erã, Ac univerſo horum librorum numero paucis annis abſumpto, egerunt inecum viri quidam non indocti, quibus tute ipſe hortator acceſſiſti, ut alia quædam adjicerem quæ pueris ſcirem utilia fore non erat mihi moleſta petitio. Imò ſumma lætitiæ exultabam, ullos labores meos, ullam operam aut induſtriam viris bonis gratam aut jucundam extitiſſe.

Aggreſſus ſum igitur, librum de integro recognovi deſcripſi rurſum omnia adjectis exemplis cum interpretatione vernacula, eorũ multa planius elucidavi, interpretationem vernaculam exemplorum addidi quibus deſtituta erant multa in Syntaxi anglicæ grãmaticæ quod tute ipſe ſuadebas etiam adverbiorum & conjunctionum

ctionum, excerpsi multas observationes tum ex grammaticâ latinâ tum ex aliis authoribus pueris utilissimis, in declinationes nominum, conjugationes verborum, & reliquas orationis partes. Sed cum intellexi Typographum libellum in majorem exurgere molẽ animadvertisse neq; satis fitò venalem existimare atq; idcircò ægrè fore adductum prelo subjicere.

Coactus sum multa revellere & amputare, & librum in angustiorem circuitum redigere, eâq; formâ in manus ipsius tradere, qua nunc prodibit. Hæc autem omnia quæ tuæ dignitati jure debori agnosco, si tibi gratia si puerulis qui in tuis splendidis gymnasiis, vel aliis hujusmodi ubicunq; instituuntur utilia fore intellexero, nihil est quod mihi vel ad vota optatius vel ad alacritatem jucundius, vel ad laudem uberius accidere posse arbitrabor.

Bene vale in Christo (vir ornatissime) cui ego beatam senectutem, longa viam incolumitatem, æternam pacem, pietatis fructum, atq; in sanctis tuis cogitationibus christianæq; charitatis operibus successum fæliciſſimum, solidamq; consolationem præcor & exopto per Iesum Christum.

Tibi omni observantiâ
& amore devotus.

JOHANNES LEECH.

To the friendly Reader.

AS I have tried by long experience, with what difficulty in long time of teaching the moſt children are brought to underſtand the Rudiments of Grammar in the Book called the Accidence, appointed by Authority to bee taught; ſo I finde it generally true, that men of learning being teachers, are hardly drawne to endure the tedioufneſſe of the labour that muſt be uſed therein, in ſo low a degree of teaching, by meanes whereof the moſt children having onely learned to read and ſay the booke by heart, are commonly put forward to conſtruction of ſome Latine book, before they can rightly diſcerne of any part of ſpeech, or any thing belonging unto them, only repeating the words of the Accidence, but underſtanding very little. And by this means many young ſchollers ſpend much time unprofitably, without benefit to themſelves or credit to their teachers. The labour hereby being tedious and unpleaſant both to Maſter and ſcholler: in regard whereof my ſelf having long ſince framed a little book of Grammar queſtions for the help of mine own Scholers, containing the ſubſtance of the Accidence, I was willing ſome ten or twelve years ſince to publiſh the ſame, knowing by mine own experience that the learning of it might eaſe both Maſter and Scholler. Now underſtanding long ſince that all

all the books which were then printed were gone within a very few years, and being alſo requeſted by ſome very good friends to alter and adde ſome things unto the Book, *I* have re-viewed it and writ it out again, adding divers examples that were needfull, and enlarging them for the better underſtanding of the young Scholler. *I* have alſo added divers obſervations and queſtions that were wanting in the former book, and had collected and done divers things elſe, as *I* was requeſted by ſome friends and learned School-Maſters, which *I* would willingly ſhould alſo have been inſerted, for the help not only of the yonger ſchollers, but alſo for ſuch as had made ſome farther proceeding: but perceiving the Printers doubting the cold ſale of the Book if it were ſo much inlarged, leaving out many of thoſe things *I* was content to let it paſſe in this manner: yet being as it is, if my experience in forty years teaching have brought me any judgement, *I* dare affirm that a Scholler ſhall more profit by diligent learning, and uſe of this Book, together with the Accidence, in one year, then by the common manner of teaching in two years at the leaſt. And ſo leaving all to the tryall and judgement of ſuch as ſhall read or uſe the Book, and commending the ſucceſſe unto the Lord, *I* take my leave.

Thine in the Lord,

John Leech.

The former part of

Grammar questions.

What booke is the Accidence?

The first booke which we use to learne, to teach us the grounds, and principles of Grammar.

What is Grammar?

Grammar is an Art which teacheth the right and true order of speech.

What meane you by speech?

Speech is the words that men speake one to another.

What call ye words?

Every word is a part of speech.

How many parts of speech be there?

Our Accidence nameth eyght:

Which be they?

{ Noune, Pronoune, Verbe, Participle, } { Adverbe, Conjunction, Prepositon, Interjection }

Be there but eyght words in the world to be spoken?

Yes, there be many thousands of words.

Why doe you say there be but eyght parts of speech, seeing every word is a part of speech?

Because all words that can be spoken, may be called by some of these eyght names.

Tell how?

Every word is either a Noune, or a Pronoune, or a Verbe, or a Participle: or else an Adverbe,

or

or a Conjunction, or a a Preposition, or an Interjection.

What difference is betweene the parts of speech?

They differ in two respects.

Which is the first difference betweene the parts of speech?

These foure, Noune, Pronoune Verbe, Participle be declined: and these foure, Adverbe, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection, be undeclined.

What meane you by declined?

Declining is the varying and changing of a verbe from his first termination, into other terminations, a word which cannot be so changed, is sayd to be undeclined.

What meane you by a termination?

The ending of a word in the last syllable or letter.

Which is the second difference of the parts of speech.

In Nounes, Pronounes, Verbes, and Participles be two numbers: In the other foure parts of speech there is no number.

Which be the two numbers?

The singular number which speaketh but of one, as lapis a stone, lego I read.

The plurall number which speaketh of more then one, as lapides stones, legimus we read.

Of a Noune.

What word call ye a nounne?

A nounne is a word that betokeneth the name of a thing, as manus a hand, domus a house, bonitas goodnesse.

How many sorts of nounes be there?

Two, a nounne substantive, & a nounne Adjective.

which

Which call ye a noun substantive?

A nounе Substantive is the name of a thing that may be fully understood of it selfe, without the helpe of another word joyned with it.

How will ye know when it may be fully understood of it selfe?

If I may fitly put a or the before it, or if I cannot fitly joyne this word (*thing*) unto it, then it may be understood of it selfe, and then it is a substantive.

Give me an example.

Domus a house, liber a booke, urbs the city.

What call ye a noune Adjective?

A nounе Adjective is the name of a thing that cannot be fully understood of it selfe without the helpe of another word joyned with it: as Bonus good pulcher fayre, & ix happy

Doe ye not know what I meane when I say good or faire, or happy.

Yea but I know not what thing you will call good, or fayre, or happy, except you joyne another word withall, as liber bonus a good booke, equus pulcher a fayre horse.

By what speciall marke can ye know a nounе Adiect ve?

If I may fitly put this word *thing* unto it, it is an Adiect ve as a good thing a fayre thing.

How many sorts of Substantives be there?

Two, a nounе { proper, / Substantive { common or appellative.

What call ye a nounе Substantive proper?

That which belongeth properly to one thing, or person.

How many sorts of proper names be there?

Ten, five of the male kind, and five of the female kind,

kinde.

which be the proper names of the male kinde?

The proper name of a { God, Man, Mind, A flud or river Mouth.

And these be the masculine gender.

which be the proper names of the female kind?

The proper name of a { Goddesse, Woman, City, Countrey, Iland.

And these be the feminine gender, except a few names of Cities.

What call ye a common noune?

Every other Substantive, which is the name of all things of that sort, called also a noune Appellative, as a man, a house, a city.

what speciall things belong to a noune.

Three, case, gender, declension, and to some nounes also, comparison.

What call ye a case?

Every severall termination of a noune.

How many cases be there?

Six, the Nominative the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

which is the nominative case?

The first word of a perfect noune.

where must the nominative case be placed?

The nominative case in due order of speech is set before the verbe, as Magister docet the Master teacheth.

To

To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

To the queſtion *who* or *what*, as the queſtion who teacheth, the anſwer, the Maſter.

How know ye the Genitive caſe?

By the ſigne *of*, as Doctrina Magiſtri, the learning of the Maſter.

To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

To the queſtion *whoſe* or *whereof*: as the queſtion whoſe learning, anſwer, the Maſters, or of the Maſter.

How know ye the Dative caſe?

By the ſigne *to*, as Do librum Magiſtro, I give a booke to the Maſter.

To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

To the queſtion to *whom* or to *what*, as the queſtion to whom give you, anſwer, to the Maſter.

How know ye the accuſative caſe?

The Accuſative caſe in due order of ſpeech followeth the verbe, as Amo Magiſtrum, I love the Maſter.

To what queſtion doth it anſwer?

To the queſtion *whom* or *what*, as the queſtion whom love I, anſwer, the Maſter.

How know ye the Vocative caſe?

In the Vocative caſe we call or ſpeake to one, as O Magiſter O Maſter.

How know ye the Ablative caſe?

Sometime by ſome prepoſition joyned with him, as de Magiſtro of the Maſter, coram Magiſtro before the Maſter and ſometime by his ſignes.

Which be the ſignes of the Ablative caſe?

In, With, Through, For, From, as alſo *By* and *Then*, after a word of the comparative degree.

Genders.

What call ye a gender?

A gender is the difference of the ſex, whereby a word is noted to ſignifie the male, or the female, that is the he or the ſhe.

How many genders be there?

Properly but three, the maſculine, the feminine, and the neuter, the reſt be compounded of theſe three.

How many genders haue your Accidence?

Seuen, the maſculine, the feminine, the neuter, the common of two, the common of three, the doubtfull and the epicene.

How are the genders diſtinguiſhed?

By the Article.

What call you an article?

The marke that noteth the gender.

How many Articles be there?

Three, hic, hæc, hoc.

Which is the Article of the maſculine?

Hic, as hic vir a man.

Of the feminine.

Hæc, as hæc mulier a woman.

Of the neuter.

Hoc, as hoc ſaxum a ſtone.

Of the common of two.

Hic & hæc as hic & hæc parens a father or mother.

Of the common of three.

Hic hæc & hoc, as hic hæc & hoc fælix happy, hic & hæc levis & hoc leve light.

Which is the Article of the doubtfull gender?

Hic vel hæc, as hic vel hæc dies a day.

Some ſoyne this with the common of two.

Which is the Article of the Epicene gender?

The Epicene is not properly a gender, nor hath a proper article

What is meant by the Epicene gender?

That

That which under one article hic or hæc ſignifieth both the male and the female, that is, the *he* and the *ſhe*, in the names of wild beaſts, fowles, and fiſhes.

Shew how?

Hic paſſer a *ſparrow*, the he and the ſhe.
Hic Aquila an *Eagle*, the he and the ſhe.

How is a noune Subſtantive declined?

Either with one article, as hic Magiſter a *Maſter*, or els with two at the moſt, as hic & hæc parens a *father or mother*.

How is an Adjective declined?

Either with three terminations, as bonus, bonâ, bonum, or els with three articles, as hic hæc & hoc felix *happy*, or as hic & hæc triſtis & hoc triſte *ſad*.

Declenſions.

WHat call ye a Declenſion?

A declenſion is the varying or changing of a Noune into divers terminations, which be called cases.

How many declenſions of nounes be there?

Five.

How will ye know the declenſion of a noune?

By the ending of the genitive caſe ſingular, and by the ending of the other caſes.

How ends the genitive caſe ſingular in every Declenſion.

The genitive caſe ſingular of the
1 firſt in æ diphthong, as Muſæ.
2 ſecond in i, as Magiſtri.
3 third in is, as Lapidis.
4 fourth in us, as Manus.
5 fift in ei, as Meridiei.

How ends the Dative case singular?

The dative case singular of the
1 first in æ dipthong, as Musæ.
2 second in o, as Magistro.
3 third in i, as Lapidi.
4 fourth in ui, as Manui.
5 fift in ei, as Meridei.

How ends the Accusative case singular?

The Accusative case singular of the
1 first in am, as Musam.
2 second in um, as Magistrum.
3 third in em, or im, as Lapidem.
4 fourth in um, as Manú. (situm.
5 fift in em, as Meridiem.

How ends the Vocative case singular?

Of the first like the Nominative, saving that the nominative in as, hath the Vocative in a, as Thomas Thoma.

Of the second.

For the most part like the Nominative, except the Nominative end in us, or ius.

What if the Nominative end in us?

If the Nominative end in us, the Vocative shall end in e. Except Deus that maketh O Deus, and filius that maketh O fili.

What if the nominative end in ius?

If the nominative end in ius, being the proper name of a man, the Vocative ends in i, as Antonius, *O Antoni.*

What other exception have ye in the second declension?

These nounes agnus a lambe, lucus a grove, vulgus common people, chorus a company, populus people, fluvius a flood, make the Vocative in e and in us.

How

How ends the Vocative caſe ſingular, in the third, fourth, and fift declenſion?

In the { 3 third, 4 fourth, 5 fift, } { the Vocative ends like the Nominative. }

How ends the Ablative caſe ſingular?

The Ablative caſe ſingular of the
1 firſt in a, as Muſa.
2 ſecond in o, as Magiſtro.
3 third in e or i, as Lapide, triſti.
4 fourth in u, as Manu.
5 fift in e, as Meridie.

How ends the nominative caſe plurall?

The nominative caſe plurall of the
1 firſt in æ dipthong, as Muſæ.
2 ſecond in i, as Magiſtri.
3 third in es, as Lapides.
4 fourth in us, as Manus.
5 fift in es, as Meridies.

How ends the Genitive caſe plurall?

The genitive caſe plurall of the
1 firſt in arum, as Muſarum.
2 ſecond in orum, as Magiſtrorum.
3 third in um or ium, Lapidum triſtium.
4 fourth in uum, as Manuum.
5 fift in erum, as Meridierum.

How ends the Dative caſe plurall?

The Dative caſe plurall of the
1 firſt in is, as Muſis, but filia, nata, and anima, hath is and abus, Dea, mula, equa, liberta, and only in abus
2 ſecond in is, as Magiſtris.
3 third in bus, as Lapidibus.
4 fourth in ibus, or ubus, as manibus, arcubus.
5 fift in ebus, as Meridiebus.

How ends the Accusative case plurall?

The Accusative plurall of the
1 first in as, as Musas.
2 second in os, as Magistros.
3 third in es, as Lapides.
4 fourth in us, as Manus.
5 fift in es, as Meridies.

How ends the Vocative case plurall?

The vocative case plurall is ever the same that the nominative plurall is.

How ends the ablative case plurall?

It is the same that the Dative case plurall is.

Which is the example of the first Declension?

Hæc mula *a song*. hæc filia, hæc nata *a daughter*, Hæc anima *a soule*, dea *a goddesse*, mula *a mule*, equa *a mare*, liberta *a free woman*.

What be the examples of the second Declension?

Hic magister *a master*, hic dominus *a Lord*, hoc regnum *a kingdome*, Deus *God*, filius *a sonne*, are excepted in the Vocative case.

What be the examples of the third declension?

Hic lapis *a stone*, hic & hæc parens *a father or mother*, to which adde hoc caput *a head*.

What examples have ye for the fourth declension?

Hæc manus *a hand*, hic arcus *a bow*.

What example have ye of the fift Declension?

Hic meridies *the noone time*, hæc facies *a face*.

Adjectives.

HOw many sorts of Adjectives hath your Accidence?

Two Adjectives of three terminations, and three Articles.

What genders hath an Adjective?

Every perfect Adjective, hath in every caſe three genders, the maſculine, the feminine, and the neuter.

How will ye know the gender of an Adjective?

In every caſe there be three terminations, as bonus, bona, bonum, or pulcher, pulchra, pulchrum, the firſt termination as bonus is the maſculine, the ſecond as bona is the feminine, the third as bonum is the neuter.

What if there be but two terminations, as hic & hæc triſtis & hoc triſte?

Then the word in the firſt termination, as triſtis, is both the maſculine and the feminine, as appeareth by the Articles hic and hæc, and the word in the other termination, as hoc triſte is the neuter, as appeareth by the Article hoc.

What if there be but one termination, as hic hæc & hoc fælix, dativo bonis dativo triſtibus.

Then the word in that one termination is both the maſculine, the feminine, and the neuter, in what caſe ſoeuer they be.

What ſpeciall rules have ye for nounes of the neuter gender?

All Nounes of the neuter gender, both Subſtantives and Adjectives, of any declenſion, have the nominative, the accuſative, and the vocative alike, in both numbers, and in the plurall number theſe three caſes end all in a.

Is this true in all Nounes?

No, theſe two nounes ambo *both*, duo *two*, doe make the neuter gender in o, and not in a, in theſe three caſes: as.

Nomin.	ambo, ambæ, ambo,	duo, duæ, duo,	Accuſat.	ambos, ambas, ambo,	duos, duas, duo,

What declenſion be Adjectives of three termina-tions?

In the maſculine and neuter gender, they be the ſecond declenſion, declined like Dominus, Magiſter, and regnum, as bonus, boni, bono, and bonum, boni, bono.

What declenſion be they in the feminine?

In the feminine gender, they be the firſt declen-ſion, declined like muſa, as Nom. bona, Gen. bonæ, Dat. bonæ. &c.

What enſample have ye for declining an Adjec-tive of three terminations?

bonus, bona bonum, and pulcher, ra, crum.

Are all Adjectives of three termination thus declined?

No, there be ſome that make the genitive in ius, and the Dative in i, according to the ſecond De-cenſion of Pronounes.

Which be they?

Vnus one, totus all, ſolus alone, ullus any, alius an-other, alter the other, uter whether, neuter neither, nullus none, and the compounds of theſe, as uterq; both, alteruter either of both, &c.

What enſamples have ye for declining Adjectives of three Artikles?

Two, hic hæc & hoc fælix, fælicis, to which may be added, hic hæc & hoc prudens, prudentis, hic & hæc triſtis, & hoc triſte ſad or ſorrowfull.

What declenſions be adjectives of three Artikles?

They be all the third declenſion.

How ends the ablative caſe ſingular of adjectives of three articles?

Of adjectives in is like triſtis, only in i.

Of other adjectives like fælix, or prudens, or amans, &c. having but one termination, it ends in e, or i.

Comparilon

Compariſon.

WHat mean you by compariſon?

Compariſon is the increaſing, or diminiſhing the ſignification of a word by degrees, as good, better, beſt. little, leſſer, leaſt.

How many kinds of compariſon be there?

Foure, the firſt regular, formed according to the rules of my book, called perfecta.

The ſecond irregular, diſagreeing from the rules, called anomala.

The third wanting ſome degree, called defectiva.

The fourth rare, and out of uſe, called abuſiva.

How many degrees of compariſon be there?

Three, the { Poſitive. / Comparative. / Superlative.

What call ye the Poſitive?

The firſt word of the Adjective, participle, or adverb, whoſe ſignification hath no increaſe of more or leſſe, as Durus hard, doctus learned, prudenter wiſely.

What call ye the comparative?

The ſecond word drawn from the Poſitive, wherein the ſignification is ſomewhat increaſed, ſignifying *more*, as durior harder, or more hard, doctior more learned, prudentius more wiſely.

What call ye the Superlative?

The third word from the poſitive, wherein the ſignification is increaſed to the higheſt degree, ſignifying *moſt*, as duriſſimus hardeſt or moſt hard, doctiſſimus moſt learned, prudentiſſime moſt wiſely.

Whereof and how is the comparative degree formed, or derived?

Of the first case of his positive that endeth in i, by putting to or for the masculine and feminine gender, and us for the neuter.

Shew how

Of durus, the first case in i is duri which by putting to or is made durior, and by putting to us is made durius, so the comparative degree is hic & hæc durior for the masculine and feminine, and hoc durius for the neuter gender.

How and whereof is the Superlative degree formed and derived?

Foure wayes, for which I have foure rules.

Which be they?

1 The first is the most generall rule for the most part of Nounes, and for all participles.

2 The second is for Adiectives that end in r, as pulcher, niger *black*.

3 The third is for six Adiectives that end in lis, humilis *humble or lowly*, similis *like*, facilis *easie*, gracilis *slender*, agilis *nimble*, docilis *teachable*.

4 The fourth is for Adiectives that end in us, and have a vowell before us, as pius *godly*, assiduus *continuall*.

Whereof and how is the Superlative formed or derived, by the most generall rule.

Of the first case of the positive that endeth in i, by putting to ſ and simus.

Tell how.

Of durus his first case in i is duri, which by putting to ſ and simus is made duriſſimus, so of dulci dulciſſimus, triſti triſtiſſimus.

Whereof and how if the Superlative made of Nounes that end in r?

Of the first word of the positive, by putting to rimus, as pulcher, if you put to rimus, is pulcherrimus,

and

and niger, nigerimus.

Whereof and how is the Superlative made of thoſe fiue nounes in lis?

Of the nominatiue caſe of the poſitiue, by changing lis into limus, as humilis humillimus, ſimilis ſimillimus. &c.

How doe Adjectives that have a vowell before us make compariſon?

By putting the Adverbe magis which ſignifieth more before them, for the comparatiue, and the adverbe maxime which ſignifieth moſt after them, for the Superlatiue.

Shew how.

Pius godly the poſitiue, the comparatiue magis pius more godly, the ſuperlatiue maxime pius moſt godly: ſo aſſiduus continuall, magis aſſiduus more continuall, maxime aſſiduus moſt continuall.

What words be of compariſon irregular, or anomola?

1 Bonus,	melior,	optimus,	good.
malus,	pejor,	peſſimus,	euill.
magnus,	major,	maximus,	great.
parvus,	minor,	minimus.	little.
multum,	plus,	plurimum,	much.
vetus,	veterior,	veterrimus	old.
maturus,	maturior,	maturimus,	ripe.

2 Words derived of dico, volo, facio, loquor, maledicus, maledicentior, maledicentiſſimus: benevolens, benevolentior, benevolentiſſimus: magnificus, magnificentior, magnificentiſſimus: magniloquus, magniloquentior, magniloquentiſſimus.

3 Præpoſitions.

Infra, inferior, infimus vel imus below.
Intra interior intimus vel imus inward.

Supra,

Supra, ſuperior, ſupremus vel ſummus above.
Citra, citerior, citimus on this ſide.
Ultra, ulterior, ultimus beyond.
Poſt, poſterior, poſtremus after.
Prope, propior, proximus neare.

Adverbs.

Prope, propius, proxime neare.
Pridem, prior, primus before.
Diu, diutior, diutiſſimus long.
diutius, diutiſſime.
Sæpe, ſæpius, ſæpiſſime often.
Penitus, penitior, penitiſſimus deeply.
penitius, penitiſſime.

What words be of the defective comparison, wanting ſome degree?

1 These want the poſitive.

Otior, Potior, Potius. } Ociſſimus ſwifter. Potiſſimus better. Potiſſimum. Potiſſime.

Habitior, habitiſſimus better taking.

2 These want the Comparitive.

Inclitus, Inclitiſſimus noble.
meritus, meritiſſimus due worthy.
merito, meritiſſime worthily.
multus, plurimus much.
multa, plurima.
nuper, nuperimus late.
apricus, apriciſſimus open.
falſus, falſiſſimus falſe.
novus, noviſſimus new late.
diverſus, diverſiſſimus divers from.

3 These want the Superlative.

Opimus, opimior fat, rich, wealthy.

Adoleſcens

Adoleſcens, Adoleſcentior yong, youthfull.
Iuvenis, junior yong.
Senex, ſenior, maximus natu old.
Sinister, ſiniſterior unlucky.
Ante, anterior before, former.
Longinquus, longinquior farre off, of long continuance.
Dives, divitior rich.
Infinitus, Infinitior endleſſe.
Barbarus, barbarior barbarous, ſavage.
by propoſition barbariſſimus.
Declivis, declivior bending downward.

What words are of the compariſon, abuſiva?

Theſe, but ſeldome uſed, and without order.

Ipſiſſimus, Iuiſſimus, Aſſiduor, Aſſiduiſſimus, } of { Ipſe even he. Tu even thou. Aſſiduus { more / moſt } { conti / nuall }

Proximior, Strentior, Egregiiſſimus, Pientiſſimus, Piiſſimus, Perpetuiſſimus, Mirificiſſimus, Multiſſimus. } of { Proximus more neare. ſtrenuus more ſtout. egregius more famous. pius moſt godly. perpetuus moſt continuall. mirificus moſt marvelous. multus exceeding much.

Subſtantives.

Neronior, Cynedior, Punior, } of { Nero, crueller than Nero. Cynedus, more filthy Penus crafftier, or crueller, or more falſe than Hannibal.

A Pronoune.

What call ye a Pronoune?

A word which supplieth the place of a noune and hath indeed the nature of a noune.

Why be Pronounes used?

To signifie, declare, or rehearse some person or thing contained in the Noune, which must be understood.

How be Pronounes distinguished?

Two waies, first in respect of their vse and signification, secondly as they be like nounes.

How many kindes of Pronounes be there, according to their vse?

Foure, some be demonstratives, some be relatives, some be possessives, & some be gentiles.

Which be the Pronounes demonstratives?

Those which shew or note a thing or person not spoken of before, as Ego I, tu thou, ille he, ipse he, sui of him, iste he is or that, hic he or this, is he or that.

Which be relatives?

Those which rehearse some person or thing spoken of before, as hic, ille, ipse, iste, is, to which are added, idem the same, qui which quis who, quid what.

When be they demonstratives?

When they note a thing or person mentioned before.

When be they relatives?

When they respect a thing or person mentioned before.

Which Pronounes be possessives?

These five, meus mine, tuus thine, suus his, noster ours, vester yours.

Which be Gentiles?

These three, which betoken a country, or nation, or sect, side, or faction Nostras of our country, sect, or side, vestras of your country, sect, or side, cujas

of

What country, ſect, or ſide.

What pronounes be primitives, and which be derivatives?

All be primitives, ſaving meus, tuus, ſuus, noſtras, veſtras, and cujas.

Whereof be theſe derived?

Meus of mei, the genitive caſe of ego, tuus of tui, the genitive caſe of tu, ſuus of ſui, which wants the nominative caſe, noſter and noſtras of noſtri, the genitive caſe plurall of nos, veſter and veſtras of veſtri, the genitive caſe of vos, cujus of cujus, the genitive caſe of quis et qui an interogative.

How many kindes of Pronounes be there, as they be like Nounes?

Two Subſtantives, and Adjectives.

How many Pronounes be Subſtantives?

Three, ego, tu, ſui, to which are added, egomet, tute.

How many be Adjectives?

Twelve, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras, to which are added, cujas idem, qui, and quis.

What ſpeciall things belong to a Pronounne?

The ſame that belong to a nounne, gender, caſe, declenſion, and perſon.

What gender hath a pronounne?

The maſculine, the feminine, the neuter, as a nounne hath.

What declenſions hath a pronounne?

Foure Declenſions.

What pronounes be of the firſt declenſion?

Ego, tu, ſui, which make the genitive caſe in i.

What pronounes be of the ſecond declenſion?

Sese, ille, iſte, ipſe, hic, is, qui, and quis.

How be they declined?

Like adjectives of three terminations, saving that they make their genitive some in ius and some in jus, and the Dative in i.

Which make the genitive in ius?

Ille, ipse, iste.

Which make the genitive in jus?

Hic hujus, is, ejus, qui and quis cujus.

What Pronounes be of the third declension?

These five, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester.

How be they declined?

Like adjectives of three terminations in us, saving that meus makes mi, and not me in the vocative case.

What pronounes be of the fourth declension?

Nostras, vestras, and cujas.

How be those declined?

Like adjectives of three articles, but make their genitive in ātis, nostras nostrātis.

Hath a Pronoune all cases as a nonne hath?

Yea, but all doe lack the Vocative case singular, except tu, meus, noster, and nostras.

How many persons hath a Pronoune?

Three in the singular number, and three in the plurall.

Which be they?

Three persons singular. { ego I. / tu thou. / ille he.

Three persons plurall. { nos we. / vos ye. / illi they.

What words be the first person?

Properly ego, nos, and no more.

What words be the second person?

Properly tu and vos, and every Vocative case.

What

What words be the third person?

All other Nounes and Pronounes, except they have relation to one of these, and so they may be made the same person with them, by the figure called Evocatio.

A Verbe.

What call ye a Verbe?

A Verbe is a word that signifieth to doe or suffer, to be done or suffered, or onely to be, as amo I love, amor I am loved, sum I am.

How many kindes of Verbes be there?

Two, a verbe personall, and a verbe impersonall.

What call ye a verbe personall?

A verbe that may be varied and applied to all the persons: as I love, thou lovest, he loveth, we love, ye love, they love.

What call ye a verbe impersonall?

A verbe which is formed onely in the third person singular, which hath commonly before his english this signe *it* or *there*, as Decet it becommeth.

How many kindes of verbes personalls be there?

Some make but three, active, passive, deponent.

How so?

For there is no difference betweene a verbe deponent, and a verbe common, saving that some of them are used passively.

How do they devide a verbe active?

Into absolute or Neuter, and transitive.

How many kindes of Verbes personalls hath your Accidence?

Five, a verb active, a verb passive, a verb neuter, a verbe deponent, and a verbe common.

How

How do theſe verbes differ?

Three wayes, firſt in termination, ſecondly in ſignification, thirdly in declining.

How do verbes differ in termination?

Some end in o, ſome in or, and ſome few in m.

What verbes end in o?

A verbe active, and a verbe neuter.

What verbes end in or?

A verbe paſſive, a verbe deponent, and a verbe common.

What verbes end in m?

Some few verbes neuters, as ſum, forem, inquam, poſſum, and all other compounds of ſum.

How do verbes differ in ſignification?

Some have the active ſignification, which is called the active voyce, ſome have the paſſive ſignification, which is called the paſſive voyce.

What call ye active?

That which betokeneth onely doing, or to doe ſomething, as ſcribere *to write*, ſcribit *he doth write*.

What call ye paſſive?

That which betokeneth ſuffering, or ſomewhat to be done, as liber ſcribitur *the booke is written*.

How will ye know when a verbe is the active voyce?

It is the active voyce, if there be no ſignes of the paſſive ioyned with it.

Which be the ſignes of the paſſive voyce?

Am, are, art, was, were, wert, be, or *been*.

How know ye a verbe active?

It endeth in o, and hath the active ſignification, and by putting to r it may be a paſſive, as amo if you put to r is amor, which is the paſſive.

How know ye a verbe paſſive?

It endeth in or, and hath the paſſive ſignes and ſignification, and by putting away r is made an active, as Amor if you put away r, is Amo, which is the active.

How know ye a verbe Neuter?

It commonly ends in o, ſome few end in m, it hath commonly the active ſignification, though ſome have the paſſive, it cannot receive r to be made a paſſive, as curro, I runne, cannot be made curror I am runne.

How know ye a Verbe Deponent?

It endeth in or, and hath the active ſignification, but it cannot loſe r, as loquor I ſpeake, cannot be made loquo.

How know ye a Verbe common?

It endeth in or and is altogether like a Verbe Deponent, ſaving that ſome have beene uſed of auncient writers in the paſſive voice, therefore we ſay it hath the active and paſſive ſignification as oſculor *I kiſſe* oſculor *I am kiſſed*, and therefore it is called common.

How doe Verbes differ in declining, and conjugating?

Verbes in o, are declined after one ſore, and Verbes in or, after another, as appeareth in the Accidence, and in the Tables.

How many things ſpecially belong to a verbe?

Foure, moode tenſe perſon, and conjugation.

What call ye moode?

A moode is the manner of ſpeech wherein the ſignification of the verbe is uttered, as in declaring, commanding, wiſhing, &c.

How many moodes be there?

Sixe, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potentiall, the Subjunctive, and the

Infinitive.

How know ye the Indicative mode?

It sheweth, rehearseth, or asketh, as *he loveth, doth he love? he did, or hath loved.*

How know ye the Imparative mode?

It biddeth, or commandeth, as *love thou, let him, or them love.*

How know ye the Optative mode?

It wisheth, or desireth, and hath these signes, *I pray, I wish, I would,* with some adverbe of wishing ioyned with him, as Utinam, osi, &c. as *I would I loved, I would he had learned.*

How know ye the Potentiall mode?

By these signes, *may, can, might, would, could, should,* or *ought,* as amarem *I might, would, could,* or *should love.*

How know ye the Subiunctive mode?

It hath alwayes some conjunction ioyned with it: as ut *that,* cum *when,* si *if,* &c. as cum amarem *when I loved.*

What difference is betweene the Optative, Potentiall, and Subiunctive mode?

Nothing at all in Latine, they differ onely in signification and signe of the mode.

How know ye the Infinitive mode?

It often followeth some other mode, it hath neither number, nor person, and may have this signe *to* before his english, as amare *to love,* amari *to be loved.*

What call ye a tense?

A tense is the time wherein any person is sayd to doe, or suffer any thing.

How many tenses or times be there?

Properly but three. the time { present, past, to come.

How

How many tenſes hath your Accidence?

Five, that is the { preſent, preterimperfect, preterperfect, preterpluperfect, future } tenſe.

How chance your booke hath five tenſes?

The pretertenſe which ſignifieth the time paſt, is divided in three tenſes, preterimperfect *not perfectly paſt*, preterperfect *perfectly paſt*, preterpluperfect tenſe *more then perfectly paſt*.

What ſignifieth the future tenſe?

The time to come.

What be the ſignes of the tenſes?

	Active	Paſſive
preterimperfect tenſe,	doe, or doth	am, are, art, is, be
preſent tenſe,	doe,	was, were, wert
preterperfect,	haue,	haue beene:
preterpluperfect,	had,	had beene.
future,	ſhall or will, or hereafter	ſhall or will be.

What call ye a conjugation?

The forme, faſhion or changing of the Verbe into diuers other terminations, as a Declenſion changeth nounes.

How many ſorts of Conjugations be there?

Three, a perfect conjugation called regular, an imperfect called irregular, or anomala, a wanting, called defectiva.

How many perfect, or regular conjugations be there?

Foure. How are they knowne?

By the vowell that is called the inder or marke of the conjugation.

Which is the vowell, inder or marke of every conjugation?

The vowell, inder, or marke of the { first, ſecond, third, fourth, } is { a long. e long. e ſhort. i long. }

How can ye know what conjugation a Verbe is?

Of a verbe in o, by the vowell that goeth before re in the Infinitive mode.

Of a verbe in or, by the vowell that goeth before ris or re in the second person of the verbe.

Prove this of a verbe in o?

Amare comming of amo is the first conjugation, because it hath a long in the Infinitive mode, docere is the second conjugation, because it hath e long, legere is the third conjugation, because it hath e short, &c.

Prove it of a verbe in or?

Amaris comming of amor, is also the first conjugation, because it hath a long before ris in the second person of the verbe, so doceris is the second conjugation, because it hath e long, legeris is the third conjugation, because it hath e short, &c.

What call ye person in a verbe?

Every severall word in every mode and tense, except the Infinitive mode, which have no persons.

How many persons be there in Verbes?

As many as be in Nounes and Pronounes, three in the singular number of every tense, except the Imperative mode which lacketh the first person singular, and three also in the plurall number.

What differ the persons in verbes, from the persons of Nounes and Pronounes?

The persons in Nounes and Pronounes do signifie who or what person it is that doth or suffereth any thing, the persons in Verbes doe shew what it is that such a person doth or suffereth.

Shew it by example?

Magister docet the Maister teacheth, Magister is the

perſon of the noune, that doth ſomewhat, docet is the perſon of the verbe, ſignifying what he doth, that is, *teacheth*.

Note { The queſtions for the order of forming verbs, and deriving the moodes and tenſes, as alſo for the verbs irregular and defective, are ſet downe in the laſt part of Grammar queſtions.

Of Participles.

What word is a Participle?

A word derived of a verbe, but in diuers things like a noune.

Why be they called participles?

Becauſe they take part of a noune, and part of a Verbe.

What doe they take of a Noune?

Caſe, gender, and declenſion.

What doe they take of a Verbe?

Tenſe, and ſignification.

How many kindes of participles be there?

Two, ſome called participiall verbes, as *Linacre* thinketh, ſome called onely participles, or participiall nounes.

How many participle verbes be there?

Two, Gerunds and Supines.

What call ye Gerunds?

Three ſeuerall voyces ending in di, do, and dum, as amandi, amando, amandum.

What ſignification haue theſe?

The engliſh of the Infinitiue moode either actiue or paſſiue, or of the participle of the preſent tenſe, with theſe ſignes, *of, in, with*.

Have they any cases?

Some declins them thus,
- Genitt. amandi *of loving, or of being loved.*
- Accusat. amandum *to love, or to bee loved.*
- Ablat. amando *in loving, or being loved.*

What call ye Supines?

Two other words derived of verbs, the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, the other ending in u, which is called the later Supine.

What signification have the Supines?

The first supine is commonly englished like the Infinitive mode active, as amatum *to love.*

The latter supine is englished for the most part like the Infinitive mode passive, as amatus *to bee loved.*

Have the Supines any cases?

Some count the first Supine the Accusative case, and the latter the Ablative case of the fourth Declension.

How many sorts of participall Nounes be there, which be usually called participles:

Foure,
- two of the active voyce,
- and two of the passive.

Which be the participles active?

Two, a participle of the
- present tense,
- future in rus,
- called the first future.

Which be the participles passive?

Two, a participle of the
- preter tense,
- future in dus,
- called the later future.

Be all participles of the preter tense of the pas-

sive

ſtive ſignification?

No ſome comming of verbs neuters, and verbs deponent, have an active ſignification.

How know ye a participle of the preſent tenſe?

His engliſh ends in ing, as *loving*, his latine in ans, or ens, as amans, docens.

Whereof is it derived?

Of the preterimperfect tenſe of the Indicative mode, by putting away the laſt ſyllable, and putting for it ns.

Shew how.

Amabam put away bam there remaineth ama, put to ns, and it maketh amans.

So of auxiliabar *I did helpe*, is made auxilians, of poteram *I was able*, is made potens.

How know ye the participle of the Future in rus.

His latine ends in rus, and is engliſhed like the Infinitive mode active, as amaturus *to love or about to love.*

Whereof is it derived?

Of the latter ſupine by putting to rus, as of lectu by putting to rus is made lecturus.

How know ye a participle of the preter tenſe?

His latine ends in tus, ſus, xus, his engliſh in d, t, or n, as amatus *loved*, doctus *taught*, viſus *ſeen*, nexus *knit.*

Whereof is it derived?

Of the later ſupine by putting to s, as of lectu, putting to s is made lectus.

What if the Verbe lack Supines?

Then it wanteth both a participle of the preter tenſe, and alſo of the future in rus.

What wanteth there elſe?

Then alſo the verb paſſive wanteth the peter-

perfect tense of the Indicative mode, and all tenses that depend upon it.

How know ye a participle of the future in dus?

His latine ends in dus, and is englished like the Infinitive mode passive, as, amandus *to be loved*.

Whereof is it derived?

Of the genitive case of the participle of the present tense, by putting away tis and putting for it dus, as amantis if you put dus instead of tis, is amandus.

Hath every verbe all these participles?

No.

What participles habe a verbe active and a verbe neuter?

Two a participle of the present tense, and a participle of the future in rus.

Some verbes neuters habe also a participle of the preter tense, and the future in dus.

Give some example.

Of vigilo *to watch*, comes vigilans, vigilaturus, vigilatus, vigilandus.

Of careo *to want*, comes carens, cariturus, cassus, carendus, and of all neuter passives comes a participle of the preter tense.

What participles hath a Verbe passive?

Two, a participle of the preter tense, and a participle of the future in dus, as amor hath amatus, amaturus.

What participle hath a verbe deponent?

A verbe deponent may have all the foure participles, and so hath a verbe common, as loquor to speake hath loquens, loquuturus, locutus, loquendus.

Largior *to give liberally*, hath largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

How

How bee participles of the present tense declined?

Like nounes Adjectives of three Articles that be of one termination, as felix, so hic hæc & hoc amans, genitivo amantis.

How be participles of other tenses declined?

Like nounes adjectives of three terminations: as.

1 Future. Amaturus, ra, rum.
Preter. Amatus, ta, tum.
2 Future. Amandus, da, dum.

An Adverbe.

What call ye an Adverbe?

A word undeclined, joyned with nounes and verbes to declare some circumstance or quality belonging to the person, action, or passion signified in them.

A Conjunction.

What word call ye a Conjunction?

A word undeclined, the use whereof is to joyne words and sentences together, or to devide and seperate them.

A Præposition.

What word call ye a Preposition?

A word undeclined, and commonly set before other parts of speech, either in composition or governing of cases, as adfero *to bring to*, induco *to draw in*.

Ad Patrem *to the Father*, in Scholâ *in the Schoole*, &c.

Is the preposition alwayes set before the case that it governeth?

Not

Not alwayes, for: Cum, Tenus, versus, usque, and, sometime, Penes may be set after their cases, as

Quibuscum *with whom* mecum, tecum, secum,
Crurum tenus *up to the legs.*
Angliam versus *towards England.*
Ad occidentem usq; *even unto the west.*

What cases doe Prepositions governe?

Some governe an Accusative, some an Ablative, some, both an Accusative, some an Ablative, and one an Ablative and a Genitive.

What Prepositions governe an Accusative?

Ad to.
Apud at
Ante before.
Adversus / Adversum against,
Cis / Citra on this side.
Circum / Circa about.
Contra against.
Erga towards.
Extra without.
Intra within.
Infra beneath.
Inter betweene.
Juxta beside, or nigh to.
Ob for.
Pone behinde
Per by, or through.
Prope nigh.
Propter for.
Secundum / Post afterward.
Trans on the further side.
Ultra beyond.
Præter beside.
Supra above.
Circiter about.
Usque until.
Secus by
Versus toward.
Penes in the power.

What Prepositions governe an Ablative?

A, ab, abs, *from, or fro.*
Cum *with.*
Coram *before, or in presence.*
Clam *privily.*
De, e, ex, of, *or fro.*
Pro *for.*
Præ *before, or in comparison.*
Palam *openly.*
Sine absq; *without.*
Tenus *until, or up to.*

what

What prepoſitions governe both an Accuſative and an Ablative?

Theſe foure, in, ſub, ſuper, and ſubter.

Shew how theſe prepoſitions governs both an Accuſative and an Ablative?

In when it ſignifieth *into*, *unto*, *towards*, *againſt*, or *upon*, governeth an Accuſative caſe: when it ſignifieth onely in, it governeth an Ablative.

Sub when it ſignifieth *unto*, *by*, *about*, or *before*, governes an Accuſative: when it ſignifieth *under*, governes an Ablative.

Super when it ſignifieth *beyond*, governes an accuſative: when it ſignifieth *of*, or *in*, it governes an Ablative.

Subter *under*, in this one ſignification governeth both an Accuſative and an Ablative.

What prepoſition governeth an Ablative and a Genetive?

Tenus governes an Ablative either Singular or Plurall, as cruri tenus, or cruribus tenus *up to the leg*, or *legs*, it governes alſo a Genitive caſe, but that is onely of the Plurall number.

Doe all prepoſitions governe ſome caſe?

No, theſe fire am, di, dis, re, ſe, con, are never found but in compoſition with ſome other word.

An Interjection.

What word call ye an Interjection?

An unperfect word, ſignifieth nothing of it ſelfe, but uttered in ſome paſſion, or affection of a mans minde, as in *mirth*, *ſorrow*, *feare*, *anger*, and ſuch like.

The second part of Grammar, *concerning* Syntaxis, *or* Construction.

What is made of words?

Speach.

How is speach made of words?

By joyning words together in right and due order.

What call ye the joyning of words together in due order.

It is called in Greeke Syntaxis, we call it Construction.

How many things are to bee observed for the right and due order of joyning words together in construction?

Two, { First, three agreements of words, which we call Concords. Secondly, the governing of words.

Which be the three Concords?

The first betweene the Nominative case, and the Verbe.

The second betweene the Substantive and the Adjective.

The third betweene the Antecedent and the Relative.

Why be they called Concords?

Because every one of these latter words must agree with the former.

What must the Verbe agree with?

His Nominative case.

What

What must the Adiective agree with?

His Substantive.

What must the Relative agree with?

His Antecedent.

Which is the rule of the first Concord?

A verbe personall agreeth with his Nominative case in two things, number and person.

Give an example?

Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis *the Master teacheth, but ye regard not.*

Prove the rule by this example?

The verbe legit is the singular number, & third person, agreeing with his Nominative case præceptor, negligitis is the plurall number and second person, agreeing with his Nominative case vos.

Must the Nominative case to the Verbe be alwayes expresst in the sentence?

No, the Nominative case of the first and second person, that is, ego, nos, tu, and vos, be seldome expresst but are understood, and the Nominative case of the third person also sometime.

When is the Nominative case of the first and second person expresst?

1 For difference sake, as ego hoc jussi *I commanded this thing*, vos damnastis *ye have condemned*, as if he should say none else.

2 For more earnestnes, as tu es patronus, tu pater, si deseris tu, perimus, *thou art our maintenance, thou art our father, if thou forsake us wee are undone*, as if he should say, thou especially above all others.

When may the Nominative case of the third person be understood?

When it is sayd hee, or they, ille, illi, when it is spoken onely of men, as *he is* est, ait *he saith*, fertur *he is said*, aiunt *they or men say*, ferunt *they or men report*.

Must

Must the verbe personall be alway the same number and person with his nominative case?

No, there be three exceptions from the first concord.

Which is the first exception from the first concord?

Two or more Nominative cases singular coupled together, will have a verbe plurall, which must agree with the Nominative case of the most worthy person.

Which is the most worthy person?

The first person is more worthy then the second, and the second more worthy then the third.

Give some examples.

Ego & tu sumus in tuto *I and thou be in safety*, Tu & pater periclitamini *thou and thy Father are in danger*. Pater & preceptor accersunt te *thy father and thy master have sent for thee*.

Shew me how your rule is expresst in these three examples.

In the first be two Nominative cases singular, ego the first person, tu the second, the verbe sumus is the plurall number, because there be two nominatives cases, it is the first person agreeing with ego, because it is the most worthy Nominative case.

In the second example there be two nominative cases singular, tu the second person, and pater the third, the verbe periclitamini is the plurall number, because there be two nominative cases, and it is the second person agreeing with tu, because it is the more worthy person.

In the third example be also two Nominative cases singular coupled together, pater & præceptor, both the third person, the verb accersunt is the plurall

rall number, becauſe there come two nominatiue caſes before him, and it is the third perſon, becauſe both the nominatiue caſes be the third perſon.

Which is the ſecond exception from the firſt Concord.

When a verbe commeth betweene or after two Nominatiue caſes of diuers numbers, the Verbe may agree with either of them, ſo they be both of one perſon.

Giue ſome examples?

Amantium iræ amoris redintegratio eſt, *The falling out of louers is the renewing of loue.*

Quid enim niſi vota ſuperſunt? *For what remaines but onely prayers?*

Pectora percuſſit pectus quoq; robora fiunt, *She ſtrake her breſt, and her breſt turned into oke alſo.*

Shew how your rule is expreſſe in theſe three examples?

In the firſt there be two nominatiue caſes of the third perſon, iræ is the plurall number going before the verbe, redintegratio the ſingular number conſtrued after the verbe, the verbe eſt is the ſingular number and third perſon, agreeing with redintegratio.

In the ſecond example, there be two nominatiue caſes of the third perſon, quid the ſingular number and vota the plurall, the verbe ſuperſunt being the plurall number agreeth with vota the latter Nominatiue caſe.

In the third example there be two Nominatiue caſes of the third perſon, pectus the ſingular number, robora the plurall, the Verbe ſunt being the plurall number, agreeth with robora the latter nominatiue.

Which is the third exception from the firſt con-

cord?

word?

The Nominative case to the Verbe is not alwayes a casuall word, but sometime a sentence or branch of a sentence, or an infinitive mode, or an adverbe with a genitive case.

What call ye a casuall word?

A word that is declined with cases, as a nowne or pronowne Substantive, an Adjective in the neuter gender, a Relative, all which may be nominative case to the verbe.

How can a sentence, or part of a sentence, or an Infinitive mode, or an adverbe with a genitive case, be nominative case to the Verbe?

When they stand for a Nominative case, or a Substantive, or an Antecedent, they must be taken together for a Substantive, and supposed to be declined like hoc nihil indeclinabile.

What number and person must the Verbe be when any of these is his nominative?

If it respect but one thing in any of them, it shall be the singular number, and third person, but if it hath respect to more parts or things, it shall be the plurall number and third person.

Give an example of a sentence?

Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est *to arise betimes in the morning is a most wholesome thing.*

What is the nominative case to the verbe in these words?

Diluculo surgere is the Nominative case to the Verbe est.

How will ye finde out the Nominative case to the verbe.

If I put the question *who* or *what*, with the english of the verbe, whatsoever word or words doe answer that question is the Nominative case to

the

the Verbe.

Proue it by this example?

The queſtion, *what is moſt wholeſome*, the anſwer *to riſe betime in the morning*, therefore diluculo ſurgere is the Nominative caſe to the verbe.

Giue another example?

Mentiri non eſt meum, *to lye is not my property.*

What is the nominative caſe here?

The Infinitive mode mentiri *to lye.*

Proue this.

The queſtion, *what is not my property*, the anſwer *to lye.*

Giue another example?

Otio tempora conterere ventrem dapibus ſaucire & ſomno indulgere, perdunt ingenium, *to ſpend the time in idleneſſe, to ſtuffe the belly with delicates, and to cheriſh ſleepe, do deſtroy the wit.*

what is the Nominative in this example to the verbe perdunt?

All the branches of the ſentence.

Proue it

The queſtion, *what doth deſtroy the wit*, the anſwer, *to ſpend the time in idleneſſe, to ſtuffe the belly with delicates, and to cheriſh ſleepe.*

what number and perſon is the verbe in the two former examples?

The ſingular number and third perſon, becauſe the verbe reſpecteth but one thing.

what number and perſon is the verbe in this laſt enſample?

It is the plurall number & third perſon, becauſe it hath relation to moe things then one.

Giue an enſample of an Adverbe with a genitive caſe?

Partim virorum ceciderunt in bello, *part of the men*

were ſlaine in battell.

which is the verbe, and what is his nominatiue caſe?

The verbe is, ceciderunt *were ſlaine*, the Nominatiue caſe is partim virorum *ſome of the men*, for theſe two words doe anſwer the queſtion *who were ſlaine.*

What number and perſon is the Verbe?

It is the plurall number, and third perſon.

How chance the Verbe is the plurall, ſeeing there is but one part of a ſentence?

Becauſe the genitiue caſe is the plurall number, and the words doe ſignifie moe then one.

May not a verbe be the plurall number, though the nominatiue be the ſingular number?

Yes if the nominatiue caſe be a noune collectiue betokening moe then one.

Giue an example.

Pars illorum ruſtre ſecant *ſome of them doe cut in peeces.*

which is the verbe, and the nominatiue caſe? Secant *doe cut*, is the verbe, the plurall number and third perſon, the nominatiue caſe is pars, the ſingular, but ſignifie moe then one.

In making and conſtruing latine, where muſt ye put the nominatiue caſe?

For the moſt part before the Verbe, but ſometime it may be ſet after the Verbe.

when may the nominatiue caſe be ſet after the Verbe?

At three times.

1 when a queſtion is asked, Cujus hic eſt liber? *whoſe is the booke?*

2 when the verbe is the Imperatiue moode, as amato ille *let him loue.*

3 when the ſigne *it* or *there* commeth before the engliſh

english of the verbe, as Venit ad me quidam *there came one to me*, Est liber meus *it is my booke*.

Must every verbe have a nominative case before him?

No, a verbe impersonall hath no nominative case before him, but is commonly joyned with the *it* or *there*, as Decet *it becometh*, oportet aliquem esse *there must be some body*.

What case commeth next after the Verbe?

Most commonly the Accusative case except the Verbe doe properly governe another case after him.

Shew some example of this.

Si cupis placere magistro utere diligentiâ, nec sis tantus cessator ut calcaribus indigeas, *if thou covet to please thy master use diligence, and be not so great a truant that thou shalt need spurs.*

Shew what cases doe follow the Verbes in this example.

Magistro is the dative case & followes the verbe placere, because that verbe doth properly governe a Dative case, diligentiâ is the Ablative case and followes the verbe utere, because utor doth properly governe an Ablative case, cessator is the nominative case and followes the Verbe es, because sum doth properly governe a nominative case, calcaribus is the Ablative case and followes the verbe indigeas, because indigeas doth properly governe an Ablative, or a genitive case.

How know ye that these verbes doe governe these cases?

By the rules that are set downe for governing of words.

May not an Accusative come before the verbe?

Yes, very elegantly before an Infinitive mode

having this word *tha* joyned with him.

Shew how?

When the speech in latine is made by quod or ut, which signifieth *that* and there follow a Nominative case and a verbe, ye may put away quod or ut, & turne the Nominative into the Accusative, and the verbe into the Infinitive moode.

Give an ensample.

For gaudio quod pater tuus rediit incolumis, I may put away quod, and turne pater the Nominative into patrem the Accusative, and the verbe rediit into the Infinitive moode redisse, and so say, Gaudio patrem tuum, incolumen redisse, *I am glad that thy Father is returned safe.*

Give an ensample of ut.

Senatus voluit ut Pompeius Regem reduceret, here I may put away ut and turne Pompeius the nominative into Pompeium the Accusative, and the verbe reduceret into the Infinitive moode reducere, and so I may say, Senatus voluit Pompeium Regem reducere, *The Senate would that Pompeius should lead back the King.*

The second Concord.

Which is the generall rule of the second Concord?

The Adjective whether it be nounne, pronounne, or participle, agreeth with his Substantive in three things, case, gender, and number.

Give an ensample.

Rara avis in terris nigroq; simillima cygno, *A rare bird in the earth most like a black swan.*

Tell here how the Adjectives agree with their Substantives?

Rara the Nominative case, feminine gender, and singular number, agreeing with his Substantive

avis,

avis, nigro is the dative case, masculine gender, and singular number, agreeing with his Substantive cygno, simillima is the Nominative case, feminine gender, and singular number, agreeing with his Substantive avis

Give another ensample.

Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes, *No friend will join with thee thy riches being lost.*

Tell here what Adjectives agree with their Substantives?

Nullus a Noune Adjective is the Nominative case, masculine gender, and singular number; agreeing with his Substantive amicus; amissas is a participiall Adjective, the accusative case, feminine gender, and plurall number, agreeing with his Substantive opes.

Must the Adiective be alwayes the same case, gender, and number with his Substantive?

No, there be here two exceptions like to them of the first Concord.

which is the first exception from the second Concord?

Two or more Substantives singular coupled with a coniunction, will have an adiective plurall which Adiective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy gender.

which is the most worthy gender?

The masculine gender is more worthy then the feminine, and the feminine more worthy then the neuter.

Is this ever so?

No, in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is most worthy, yea, though the Substantives be both the masculine or feminine gender, & none of them the neuter, yet shall the Adiective or

Relative be the neuter gender.

Giue some examples?

Rex & Regina beati sunt, *The King and the Queene are blessed.*

Tell which is the Adiective, and how it agreeth.

Beati is an Adiective, the nominatiue case, because the Substantiues be so, the masculine gender agreeing in gender with rex the more worthy gender, the plurall number, because there be two substantiues, though they be the singular number.

Giue another example?

Arcus & calami donata sunt, *The bow and arrowes are giuen.*

Shew here the Adiective and the Substantiues and how they agree.

Donata is a participiall adiective, arcus & calami be two Substantiues, both the masculine gender, the Adiective is the nominatiue case, because the Substantiues be so, but it is the neuter gender, because the Substantiues betoken things not apt to haue life, it is the plurall number, because there be two Substantiues coupled together.

How will ye finde out the Substantiue to the Adiective?

If I put the question *who* or *what* with the english of the Adiective, whatsoeuer word or wordes doe answer to that question, it is the Substantiue to the Adiective.

Proue this?

In the former example, the question is, *who are blessed*, the answer, Rex & regina, *the King & Queene*, therefore those two words are substantiue to the Adiective beati.

In the later example, the question is *what were giuen*, the answer, *the bow and arrowes*, arcus & calami

lami, therefore thoſe words are the Subſtantive to the Adjective donata.

Which is the ſecond exception from the ſecond concord?

The Subſtantive to the adjective is not alwayes a caſuall word, but ſometime a ſentence, or peece of a ſentence, or an Infinitive mood, or an Adverbe with a genitive caſe.

How many things may be Subſtantive to the Adjective?

Whatſoever may be nominative caſe to the verbe, may be Subſtantive to the Adiective, and Antecedent to the Relative.

What caſe, gender, and number ſhall the Adiective be, when any of theſe be his Subſtantive?

Such caſe as they may ſuppoſed to be: and if it hath relation but to one thing, it ſhall be the neuter gender and ſingular number, but if it hath reſpect to more things then one, it ſhall be the neuter gender, and plurall number.

Give an example of a ſentence?

Audito regem Doroborniam proficiſci, *that the King ſhould goe to Canterbury being heard.*

Shew here the Adiective, and how it agreeth?

Audito is a participiall adiective the ablative caſe, becauſe his Subſtantive is ſuppoſed to be the ablative caſe, the neuter gender, becauſe the ſentence regem Doroborniam proficiſci is his ſubſtantive the ſingular number, becauſe it reſpecteth but one thing.

How proue ye this ſentence to be the ſubſtantive to audito?

By asking the queſtion, *what being heard*, the anſwer is, *that the King ſhould goe to Canterbury.*

What caſe doe ye account this ſentence to be?

The Ablative case absolute.

Give another ensample.

Diluculo surgere saluberrimum est, ye had this ensample before in the questions of the first concord.

which is the Adiective and his Substantive?

Saluberrimum is the nominative case, neuter gender and singular number, agreeing with his substantive diluculo surgere, which is the nominative case to the verbe est.

Give an ensample of an Adverbe with a genitive case.

Partim signorum sunt combusta, *part of the ensigns were burnt.*

Shew which is the Adiective, and which is the Substantive, and how they agree?

Combusta is a participiall Adiective, derived of comburo *to burn*, it is the nominative case, neuter gender, and piurall number, agreeing with partim signorum, which is the nominative case to the verbe and Substantive to the Adiective

Sometime an Adiective in the neuter gender standeth as a Substantive of himselfe.

The third Concord.

which is the generall rule of the third Concord?

The Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in three things, gender, number, and person.

Give an ensample

Vir sapiens qui pauca loquitur, *that man is wise which speaketh few things or words*

Declare which is the Relative, and which is the Antecedent, and how they agree?

The relative is qui, which is the masculine gender, singular number, and third person, agreeing with his antecedent vir.

What

What meane you by Antecedent?

Antecedent is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is rehearſed againe of the Relative.

How will ye find out the Antecedent to the Relative?

If I put the queſtion *who* or *what*, with the engliſh of the Relative, the word or words that anſwer to the queſtion is the Antecedent.

Proue this.

Libros habeo quos venderem, *I haue bookes which I would ſell*, the Relative is quos, *which*, the queſtion *which what*, the anſwer, *bookes*. ſo libros bookes, is the antecedent to the relative quos.

Is the Relative alwayes the ſame gender, number, and perſon with his Antecedent?

No. there be three ſuch exceptions as were in the firſt Concord?

Which is the firſt exception from the third Concord?

Two or more Antecedents coupled together, being the ſingular number, will haue a relative plurall, which ſhall agree in gender with the Antecedent of the moſt worthy gender.

Giue an enſample.

Habuit equum & mulam quos vendidit, *he had a horſe and a mule which he hath ſold.*

Tell how the Relative agreeth here?

Where be two Antecedents ſingular equum & mulam, the Relative is quos, which is the plurall number, becauſe it hath two Antecedents, it is the maſculine gender. agreeing with equum, being the more worthy gender, it is the third perſon, becauſe the Antecedents be both the third perſon.

Giue another enſample.

Læſerunt eum ira & ægretudo quæ permiſta ſunt an-

ger

ger and griefe have hurt him, which are ming'd together.

Shew all the concords in this example.

Ira & ægritudo being both the singular number, are the Nominative case to the Verbe læserunt making him the plurall number, the Relative quæ is the neuter gender, though the antecedents be both the feminine, because they be things not apt to have life, it is the plurall number, because it hath two antecedents, permista is an adiective, the nominative case, plurall number and neuter gender, agreeing with the Relative quæ.

How so?

As the relative may be the nominative case to the Verbe, so it may be the Substantive to the Adiective.

Which is the second exception from the third Concord?

When a relative commeth betweene two Antecedents of divers genders, it may agree with either of them, though they be of divers numbers also.

Give an example.

Avis qui passer appellatur, or quæ passer, *The bird which is called a Sparrow.*

Shew how the Relative agreeth?

If I say qui passer, then the Relative agreeth with passer the later Substantive, if I say quæ, then it agreeth with avis the former Antecedent.

Give another example.

Hic locus qui hodiè senaculum appellatur, *this place which at this day is called the Senate house, or counsell chamber.*

Shew which be the Antecedents and the Relative, and where it agreeth?

The former Antecedent is locus the masculine gender,

gender, the latter is ſeculum the neuter, the Relatiue qui agreeth in gender with the former locus.

Giue another example.

Homines tuentur illum Globum quæ terra dicitur, *men do behold that round ball which is called the earth.*

Shew where the Relatiue agreeth in this example?

Here be two Antecedents, the former Globum, which is the maſculine, the latter terra, which is the feminine gender, the Relatiue quæ which commeth betweene them, agreeth in gender with terra the later of them.

Which is the third exception from the third Concord?

The Antecedent is not alwayes a caſuall word, but ſometime a ſentence, a peece of a ſentence an Infinitiue moode, or an Aduerbe with a genitiue caſe.

What gender, number and perſon ſhall the relatiue be, when any of theſe be his Antecedent?

If it haue a relation but to one thing, it ſhall be the neuter gender, ſingular number, and third perſon, but if it hath relation to more things then one, it ſhall be the neuter gender, plurall number, and third perſon.

Giue an example.

Tu multum dormis, & ſæpè potas, quæ ambo ſunt corpori inimica, *Thou ſleepeſt much and drinkeſt often, which both things are nought for the body.*

Shew here which is the antecedent.

Tu multum dormis, & ſæpè potas.

How proue ye that?

Becauſe I aske the queſtion, which, *what are hurtfull*, theſe words doe anſwer the queſtion, therefore they be the antecedēt to the relatiue quæ.

What

what gender, number, and person is quæ?

The neuter, because a sentence is his antecedent, the plurall number, because it hath relation to two things, the third person, for all such Antecedents be the third person.

What case, gender, and number, is the Adjective inimica?

The Nominative case, neuter gender, and plurall number, so is his Substantive quæ.

How so?

We heard before that as the Relative may be the nominative case to the Verbe, so it may be substantive to the Adjective.

Let us see another ensample.

Ignavos laborare pudet quod corpori utile est, *it shameth slothfull persons to labour, which is profitable to the body.*

Which is the Antecedent to the Relative quod?

The Infinitive mode laborare.

Can ye give an ensample of an Adverbe with a genitive case?

Yea, Multum laboris est in hoc negotio, quod ego tamen lubens sustineo, *there is much labour in this businesse, which notwithstanding I do willingly endure.*

Which is the Antecedent here to the relative quod?

The Adverbe multum, with the genitive case laboris.

May not the relative yet have some other antecedent, & the adjective some other substantive?

Yes, sometime the genitive case of the primitive, which is understood in the possessive, may be antecedent to the relative, and substantive to the adjective.

Give an ensample.

Multi

Multi fortunas meas laudabant qui filium haberem tam eruditum, *many men praised my good fortunes, which had a son so learned.*

What gender, number, and person is the relative qui?

The masculine gender, singular number, and first person.

Where is his antecedent?

Mei the genitive case of the primitive ego, which is understood in the possessive meus.

Give an ensample of an adjective.

Nostros vidisti flentis ocellos, *thou hast seen our weeping eyes, or the eyes of me weeping.*

What case, gender, and number, is the participiall adjective flentis?

It is the genitive case, masculine gender, and singular number.

Which of these words is his substantive?

None of these can be, but it is referred to nostros, whose primitive is nostri the genitive of nos

But that is the plurall number.

In it I must understand the genitive singular mei. Enallage numeri.

How is the case of the relative to be ordered in construction?

The relative for his case, alwayes supplieth the place of a substantive, and I must answer first to his case severally as to a substantive and then to his concord.

Must ye alwayes answer severally to the case of a relative as a substantive?

No, if the relative be joyned with a substantive then I must answer to him, as to an adjective agreeing with his substantive in case, gender

ber, and number.

Shew it by example.

Quam rem agis? *what thing dost thou?* here quam is the accusative case feminine gender and singular number agreeing with his substantive rem.

Is there no other rule for ordering the case of the relatives then there is for substantives?

Yes, there be two rules for ordering the case of the relative.

Which is the first Rule for ordering the case of the relative?

When there commeth no nominative case betweene the relative and the verbe, then the relative shall be the nominative case to the verbe.

Give an example.

Miser est qui nummos admiratur, *wretched is that person that is in love with money:*

What case is the relative qui?

The Nominative case, comming before the verbe admiratur, because there commeth no nominative case betweene them.

Give another example.

Stultus es qui huic credas, *thou art a foole which beleevest this fellow.*

What case is the relative qui?

The nominative case, comming before the verbe credas. What person is qui?

The second person, so is his antecedent tu.

How can the relative qui be the second person, seeing there is no words of the second person but tu and vos?

It may be the first or second person if his antecedent be the first or second person, by the figure called evocatio, here his antecedent is tu the second person.

which

which is the second rule for the case of the relative?

When there commeth a Nominative case betweene the relative and the verbe, the relative shall not be the nominative case to the verbe, but shall be governed of the verbe, or of some other word in the same sentence.

What meane you by these words (shall be governed)

To be governed, is to be such case as the verbe or word going before will have after him,

Then if the relative be not nominative case to the verbe, must he follow the verbe or the word whereof he is governed?

No, the relative and the substantive that is joyned with it, or dependeth upon it, doe stand in the sentence before the verbe or word whereof he is governed.

Shew some example of these rules.

Odisti amicum quem ego semper dilexi, *Thou hatest the friend whom I always loved.*

How answer ye here to the relative quem?

Quem is the accusative case, for the nominative case ego, commeth betweene him and the verbe dilexi, it is governed of the verbe dilexi, which commeth after him, because dilexi governes an accusative after him, and yet quem is construed before him.

Give another example.

Expoſuit nobis ſermonem de amicitiâ, cujus diſputationis ſententias memoriæ mandavi, *he expounded to us a diſcourſe of friendſhip, the ſentence of which diſputation I commit to memory.*

Shew how the relative cujus is placed here?

Cujus is here like an adiective agreeing in case, gender,

gender, and number, with disputationis and is the genitive case, and so is his substantive standing before sententias of which they be governed, because sententias a nounc substantive will have a genitive case after him.

What case is sententias?

The accusative governed of the verbe mandavi, which comes after him, he is set before the verbe that governs him, because he dependeth upon the relative.

Which be the words ye call relatives?

Principally Qui, quæ, quod, but nounes interrogatives and indefinites doe follow the order of the relative, as Quis, qualis, quantus, quot, uter, and such like.

Give an ensample of some of these.

Talis erat, qualem nunquam vidi, *such a one he was as I never saw before*, here qualem is the accusative case governed of the verbe vidi, which commeth after him like the relative.

Utrum horum eligam incertum est, *I am in doubt whether of these I may chuse*; here utrum is the accusative case governed of the verbe eligam, which comes after him.

Of what word may the relative be governed beside the verbe?

Of any word that may governe the case of a substantive.

Have ye any ensample?

There be many ensamples set downe both in english and latine in the accidence, after the rules for the case of the relative.

How will ye try of what word the relative is governed?

By putting in stead of the relative the same case of

of is or ille for then it will follow the word that governes him.

Shew it by example?

Me criminis accusas cujus tute conscius es, *thou accusest me of a fault whereof thy selfe art guilty.*

Now try whereof the relative is governed.

In stead of cujus, I put illius, and then it will stand thus, tute *thou thy selfe* es *art* conscious *guilty* illius criminis *of that fault*, so now it followeth conscius, and therefore I know that the relative cujus is governed of the adiective conscius.

So much for the Concords.

Now followeth the governing of words.

What is to be observed for the governing of words?

The word going before in the naturall order of construction doth commonly governe the case that followes him.

In what order are the rules placed in your accidence, which shew how words are governed one of another?

The rules for governing of words are placed in this order.

1 For construction of nowne Substantives.
2 Nownes adiectives.
3 Pronounes.
4 Verbes personals { actives. passives.
5 Gerunds.
6 Supines.

7 Words signifying { time. / space of place. / proper names of places.
8 Verbes impersonals.
9 Participles.
10 Adverbs.
11 Conjunctions.
12 Prepositions.
Lastly interiections.

In what orders are the rules placed for every one of these parts of speech?

First rules for the nominative case, if the word do governe any, secondly, for the genitive, thirdly, for the dative, fourthly, for the accusative, lastly, for the ablative.

How will ye find out the rule for any word in a sentence to shew why it is put in the nominative, genitive, dative, accusative or ablative case?

First, I must construe the sentence.

What meane you by construe?

To construe is to place every word in order according to the naturall use of speech, and to give to every word his fit english, and hereupon it is called construction

How will ye find out the rule of the cases when ye have construed the sentence?

First, I must consider of what word the case is governed, secondly, what part of speech the word is whereof it is governed, and what signification: and then seek among the rules that are set downe for that part of speech and for that case.

Give some ensample that we may see the practise of this.

Est natura hominum novitatis avida.

Construe this sentence,

Natura

Natura *the nature* hominum *of men* est *is* avida *greedy* novitatis *of novelty*.

How will ye seek out the cases in this sentence by your rules, to see how they be governed?

First, I see natura a noune substantive, the nominative case comming before the verbe est, according to the first concord.

Go to the next word.

The next is hominum a noune substantive, the genitive case plurall of the third declension, which I see is governed of natura, because that word goeth next before him in construing.

How then?

I know natura is a noune Substantive, and hominum the genitive case governed of him, therefore I turne to the rules for nounes substantives and I find when two Substantives come together betokening divers things, the latter shall be the genitive case.

Go forward.

Next here is avida an Adjective, derived of the verbe aveo *to covet*, and agreeing in case, gender, & number, with natura his Substantive, according to the second Concord.

Which is the next word?

The next and last word is novitatis a noune substantive, the genitive case singular of the third declension, which I see is governed of avido being a noune Adjective signifying *desire*.

What must ye do then?

Turne to the rules made for Adjectives that governe a genitive case, and I finde Adjectives that signifie, desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, &c. will have a genitive case.

What order must ye observe in construing a sentence?

7 Words signifying { time. / space of place. / proper names of places.

8 Verbes impersonals.
9 Participles.
10 Adverbs.
11 Conjunctions.
12 Prepositions.
Lastly interiections.

In what order are the rules placed for every one of these parts of speech?

First rules for the nominative case, if the word do governe any, secondly, for the genitive, thirdly, for the dative, fourthly, for the accusative, lastly, for the ablative.

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To construe is to place every word in order according to the naturall use of speech, and to give to every word his fit english, and hereupon it is called construction.

How will ye find out the rule of the cases when ye have construed the sentence?

First, I must consider of what word the case is governed, secondly, what part of speech the word is whereof it is governed, and what signification: and then seek among the rules that are set downe for that part of speech and for that case.

Give some example that we may see the practise of this.

Est natura hominum novitatis avida.

Construe this sentence.

Natura

Natura *the nature* hominum *of men* eſt *is* avida *greedy* novitatis *of novelty*.

How will ye ſeek out the caſes in this ſentence by your rules, to ſe how they be governed?

Firſt, I ſe natura a nounе ſubſtantive, the nominative caſe comming before the verbe eſt, according to the firſt concord.

Go to the next word.

The next is hominum a nounе ſubſtantive, the genitive caſe plurall of the third declenſion, which I ſe to governed of natura, becauſe that word goeth next before him in conſtruing.

How then?

I know natura to a nounе ſubſtantive, and hominum the genitive caſe governed of him, therefore I turne to the rules for nounes ſubſtantives and I find when two ſubſtantives come together betokening divers things, the latter ſhall be the genitive caſe.

Go forward.

Next here is avida an Adjective, derived of the verbe aveo *to covet*, and agreeing in caſe, gender, & number, with natura his ſubſtantive, according to the ſecond Concord.

Which is the next word?

The next and laſt word is novitatis a nounе ſubſtantive, the genitive caſe ſingular of the third declenſion, which I ſe to governed of avido being a nouns Adjective ſignifying *deſire*.

What muſt ye do then?

Turne to the rules made for Adjectives that governe a genitive caſe, and I finde Adjectives that ſignifie, deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, &c. will have a genitive caſe.

What order muſt ye obſerve in conſtruing a ſentence?

It is hard to set downe a certaine order.

why so?

For diuers sentences require a diuers order, some beginning with an interrogative, some with a conjunction, some with a genitive of partition, some with an Infinitive mode.

Is there not some order fit for children or yong Schollers to be obserued, in some plaine sentence, tell me that?

Yes, if there be a vocative case, I must beginne with that, then I must seeke out the principall verbe, and his nominative case, and first englith the Nominative case, and then the verbe, then the adverbe, then the Infinitive mode, then the Accusative case, or such case as the Verbe governeth, and so the other cases in order, and such words as depend upon them.

What if there be not all these words?

Then I must take so many of them as there be in this order.

What speciall things must be obserued in construing?

Seuen things.

1 That the Nominative case be set before the verbe, and such words as depend upon it.

2 The Accusative after the Verbe, which often hath some adjective or participle joyned with him, that governe other cases after them.

3 The Infinitive mode commonly commeth after another verbe.

4 The Substantive and the Adjective must be construed together, except the Adjective doe passe over his signification unto some other word which he governeth.

5 The accusative case before the infinitive mode

must

must have the word that ioyned with him.)

6 The Preposition should be ioyned with his case.

What other thing is specially to be observed in construing?

7 The want of some word necessary for the sence, which is called Eclipsis, and that word which is wanting, must be put in by supple or subaudi: As ubi ad divi Pauli veneris subaudi templum, *when thou comest to the Church of S. Paul.*

Cur non recta iuroisti? subaudi via, *why camest thou not the right way?*

Licet me pauca? subaudi verba loqui, *May I speak a few words?*

What order must ye observe when ye turne english into latine?

The same that is observed in construing, I must first loke out the principall verbe.

How will ye know the principall verbe?

It is the first verbe in the sentence, except it be the Infinitive mode, or have before it a Relative, or a Conjunction, as ut *that*, cum *when*, si *if*, or such like.

What must ye doe when ye have found the verbe.

I must seke out his nominative case and ioyne them rightly together, according to the first Concord.

What next?

I must consider all other words that follow, & ioyne them together as I did in construing, and I must ever set downe the Substantive in his right case, which the word that goeth before him doth governe, and know his gender and number before I ioyne the Adjective with him.

Certaine generall obſervations, for governing of words.

THe word that asketh a queſtion, & the word that anſwereth the queſtion, if it be a nounne muſt be one and the ſame caſe, if it be a verbe, muſt be one and the ſame tenſe.

Exception.

Except the queſtion be asked by Cujus, cuja, cujum, then the word that anſwereth muſt be ſuch caſe as the word ioyned with cujus doth governe, except alſo the queſtion be by a word that may governe divers caſes.

Or except I muſt anſwer by meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter.

2 A nounne or pronounne Subſtantive may have after him, the ſame caſe of another Subſtantive by appoſition, if they belong both to one thing.

3 Gerunds, ſupines, participles, and adverbes, may governe ſuch caſe as the verbe, or adjective, or prepoſitions whereof they be derived doe governe.

4 One and the ſame verbe may have divers caſes after him in divers reſpects.

5 One part of ſpeech, one gender, one caſe, one number, one mode, one tenſe, one perſon may be put for another. by the figure called Enallage, then it is called Enallage partis generis, caſus, numeri, modi, temporis, perſonæ.

Some caſes of nounes are ſayd to be put figuratively, or by Synecdoche, being rather a Greeke phraſe or manner of conſtruction, or elſe belonging properly to ſome verbes.

In this manner ſome words are put in the genitive caſe, in the accuſative, or in the ablative, as

here

here followeth.

Words by Synecdoche Henilleſmus, or ſome property are put.

1 In the genitive caſe after nounes, verbes, and participles, ſignifying ſome paſſion: as, anxius animi *doubtfull in minde*, deſipiebat mentis *he is fooliſh in minde, or doated*, diſtructior animi *I am vext or tormented in minde*, angis te animi *thou vexeſt thy heart*.

2 In the Accuſative caſe, as æger pedes *grieved in his feet*, ſancius frontem *wounded in the forehead*, redimitus tempora *bound about the temples*, cætera ſimilis *like in other things*, cætera lætus *joyfull in other things*, vox hominem ſonat *the ſpeech ſounds like man or woman*, paſtrillos olet *he ſmels Pomanders*, rubet capillos *his haires being red*, bachanalia vivunt *they live as belly-gods, or in feaſting*, truncatus membra *maimed in limbs*, laniata comas *having her haire torne*, latus nivium fultus hyacintho *having layd his white ſide on the purple Hyacinth*.

3 In the Ablative caſe, ægrotat animo *he is ſicke in minde*, deſipit mente *he doates or is fooliſh in minde*, rubet capillis *he is red in haires*, æger pedibus *lame in his feet*, ſancius fronte, doleo caput *or* capite *my head akes, I am grieved in my head*, &c.

Conjunctions copulatives and Diſiunctives of theſe foure, quam, an, niſi, præterquam, doe ioyne like caſes together, and like moodes and tenſes.

Sometime they be put betweene divers caſes when the verbes or words may have divers caſes.

Sometimes alſo betweene divers tenſes.

The third or laſt part of Grammar queſtions.

How many parts of Grammar be there?

Properly two, { Etymologia, and Syntaxis.

What meane you by Etymologia?

Etymologia is the former part of Grammar, entreating of ſeverall words, and the accidents, or things belonging unto them.

What meane you by Syntaxis?

Syntaxis is the latter part of Grammar, teaching the due order of joyning words together in ſpeech we call it Conſtruction.

Be there not two other parts of Grammar, Orthographia and Proſodia?

Theſe be not ſeverall parts of Grammar, but things belonging to Etymologia.

What is meant by Proſodia?

The right pronouncing of words, obſerving the accents, aſpirations, and quantity of ſyllables in all words.

What is meant by Orthographia?

Orthographi is the right uſe and order of writing words in letters, ſyllables, diſtinctions, and pawſes.

How many things generally belong to all words?

Two, { forme, called in Latine ſpecies. the { figure, called in Latine figura.

How ſo?

For every word is eyther primitive, or derivative, which is called the forme, and every word is ſimple

simple or compound, which is called the figure.

What is meant by primitive?

Primitive is the first roote of a word, as terra *the earth*.

What is meant by derivative?

Derivative is a word drawne out of another, as terrenus *earthly*.

What is meant by simple?

Simple is a word of it selfe onely, as pius *godly*.

What is meant by compound?

Compound is a word mingled with another, as impius *ungodly*.

Must these two, forme and figure be observed in all words?

Yea, I must alwayes examine whether the word be primitive, or derivative, simple, or compound.

Observations or things to be considered in the declensions of Nounes.

HOw many terminations be there for the nominative case of the first declension?

Foure, A. As. Es. E.

What observe ye in the genitive case singular?

That sometime it is used in As, according to the greeke, as Pater familias *the Father, or Master of the household*, Dux ipse viæ, for viæ *the guide himselfe*, Latonas for Latonæ *of Latona*.

What observe ye in the genitive case plurall?

That sometime there is Syncope the taking of a letter or syllable from the midst of a word, as æneadûm for æneadarum *of Aeneas people*. Grajugenum for Grajugenarum *of the Grecians*.

The second Declension.

How many terminations be of the Nominative case

cafe of the ſecond Declenſion?

Eyght { er. / ir. / ur. / us. / um. / os. / on. / eus. } as { Aper a Boare. / Vir a man. / Satur full fed. / Dominus a Lord or Maſter. / Templum a Church. / Delos a certain Iland. / Ilion. / Orpheus. }

What obſerve ye here of the genitive caſes ſingulall?

That there is often uſed Syncope, as in the firſt Declenſion.

as { Deûm / Virûm } for { Deorum. / Virorum. }

The third declenſion.

How many terminations be in the nominative caſe of the third declenſion?

Ten { A. / B. / C. / L. / N. / R. / S. / T. / X. } as { Problema a ſentence or hard queſtion. / Cubile a bed. / Sermo a ſpeach. / Halec a herring. / Animal a living creature. / Nomen a name. / Pater a Father. / Lapis a ſtone. Corpus a body. / Caput a head. / Codex a booke. }

What obſerve ye in the Accuſative caſe ſingular of this declenſion?

That ſome nounes have the accuſative onely in im, ſome onely in em, ſome both in em and im.

What nounes have the Accuſative onely in im?

Vis strength.
Ravis hoarsnesse.
Tussis the cough.
Sitis thirst.
Magudaris an beard.

Amussis a rule.
Charybdis a guike of the sea.
Tybris.
Araris. } Rivers.

What nounes have em or im?

Buris a plough tayle.
Peluis a bason.
Clavis a key.
Securis an axe.
Puppis the hinder part of a ship.
Torquis a chayne.

Turris a tower.
Restis a rope.
Febris an ague.
Navis a ship.
Bipennis a twibill.
Aqualis an ewer.

All other nounes of the third Declension have the Accusative only in em, saving nounes of the neuter gender, which make the accusative and vocative like the nominative.

What obserue ye in the Ablative case singular?

That some nounes make it only in i, some in e or i, some only in e.

What nounes make the Ablative singular only in i?

Foure sorts. 1. Whose accusative end only in im.

2. Nounes in
- e as mare the sea, except præsepe a scallop coat.
- al, as vectigall rent or revenue, except sal salt.
- ar, as calcar a spurre, except jubar the sun-beame. Nectar sweet wine, far corne, par the liker, par equall, have e or i.

3 Adiectives of two terminations in is, as tristis, triste, and adiectives that end in er, is, and e, as acer, acris, acre, sharpe.

4. Names of Monethes in er and is, as September, Aprilis

What nounes make the Ablative in e and i?

Five ſorts.

1. Thoſe whoſe Accuſative ends in em or im.
2. Adjectives of three articles, having but one termination, as fælix.
3. Nounes in or and us of the comparative degree
4. Certaine Subſtantives, ignis, amnis, anguis, ſupellex, unguis, vectis, arpinas, and civis ſeldome.
5. No verballs in trix, vectrix, altrix.

What obſerve ye in the Nominative plurall of the third Declenſion?

Some nounes of the neuter gender make it in ia ſome in a.

What nounes make it in ia?

Thoſe whoſe ablative end in i onely, or both in e or i, as triſtia, fælicia, except nounes of the comparative degree: except theſe neuters ubera of uber *fruitfull*, plura and pluria of plus *more*, apluſtra & apluſtria of apluſtre *the tackling of a ſhip*.

What obſerve ye in the genitive caſe plurall?

Some make it in um, ſome in ium.

What nouns make the genitive caſe plurall in um?

Theſe Nounes whoſe Ablative end onely in i, or in e and i, except nounes of the comparative degree, as meliorum, except alſo theſe genitive caſes, ſupplicum of ſupplex *humble*.
Complicum of complex *partner*.
Artificum of artifex a *workeman*.
Vigilum of vigil *a watchman*.
Veterum of vetus *old*.
Memorum of memor *mindfull*.
Pugilum of pugil *a Champion*.
Inopum of inops *poore*.

Plus

Plus makes plurium.

2. Nounes of one syllable, or whose Nominative ends in two Consonants, as ars artium, urbs urbium, mons montium.

Bos boum *an oxe* is anomalum Except lex legum, rex regum, dux ducum, frux frugum, hyems hyemum *winter*, princeps principum, particeps participum *a partaker*, municeps pum *a free citizen*, forceps pum *a paire of tongs*, cælebs bum *single*, cliens tum *a client*, ales alitum *a bird*.

3. Nounes of equall syllables in the nominative and genitive case singular: as, Collis collium *a little hill*. Except vates vatum *a prophet or poet*, apes apum *a bee*, panis panum *bread*, juvenis juvenum *a youth or young man*, volucris crum *a bird*, canis canum.

4. Nounes of the third declension lacking the singular number, Manes manium *ghosts*, penates otium *houshold gods*. Except Luceres rum *certaine people*, lemures rum *goblins*, opes opum *riches*.

5. Names of Idoll feasts, being onely the plurall number, have the genitive case, some in orum, Agonalia *feasts of Ianus or Agonus* agonalium. Vinalia *feasts of Iupiter*.

Some in ium, floralia floralium *feasts of Flora*, Feralia lium *feasts to the ghosts*. Some both in orum and ium. Saturnalia lium, *feasts of Saturne*. Their dative in ibus: Except Quinquatria *feasts of Pallas or Minerva*, which hath all his cases according to the second Declension.

What observe ye else in the genitive case plurall of this third Declension?

That sometime there is Syncope: as, sapientum for sapientium, serpentum for serpentium.

The fourth Declension.

How many terminations be in the nominative

case

case of the fourth Declension.

Two, us, as manus, and u, as Genu.

What observe ye in the genitive case singular?

That old writers used ani for anus an old woman, tumulei for tumultus a stir or tumult, ornati for ornatus a garnishing or decking.

What observe ye in the dative singular?

That it is found sometime onely in u, as concubitu of concubitus lying together, fructu of fructus fruit, vestitu of vestitus clothing, but this may be Apocope.

What observe ye in the Dative plurall of this fourth Declension?

That these nounes following make the dative in ubus, acus a needle, lacus a pole, artus a limbe, tribus a tribe, ward, or kindred, ficus a fig, specus a hoale, portus a haven, veru a spit, arcus a bow.

The fift Declension.

What terminations hath the nominative of the fift Declension?

Onely this one, Es

What observe ye in the genitive case singular?

That some nounes of the third declension were sometime declined like the fift, as plebes, plebei.

Sometime this genitive ended in es, as dies for diei, sometime in ii, as Dii for Dei.

Questions concerning the manner of conjugating and forming Verbes.

What must ye observe in conjugating of Verbes?

Two things, first, the severall wordes in declining of verbes, secondly, the forming and deriving

deriving of every mode and tense, from the first head, or roote of the Verbe.

Decline first the ensamples of the verbs in o of every conjugation.

1 Amo, amas, amavi, amare, amandi, amando, amandum, amatum, amatu, amans, amaturus *to love.*

2 Doceo, doces, docui, docere, docendi, docendo, docendum, doctum, doctu, docens, docturus *to teach.*

3 Lego, legis, legi, legere, legendi, legendo, legendum, lectum, lectu, legens, lecturus *to read.*

4 Audio, audis, audivi, audire, audiendi, audiendo, audiendum, auditum, auditu, audiens, auditurus *to hear.*

How many words be there in every one of these verbes?

Eleaven.

Tell me what every one of these words be?

The first is the head or roote of the verbs amo, doceo, lego, audio, and it is the first person of the present tense of the Indicative mode.

What is the second?

The second word amas, doces, legis, audis, is the second person of the verbe, and of the present tense of the Indicative mode.

What is the third?

The third word is the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mode.

What is the fourth word?

The Infinitive mode.

What be the fifte, first, and seaventh words?

The Gerunds ending in di, do, dum.

What be the eyght and ninth words?

Two supines, the former ending in um, the latter in u.

What is the tenth word?

A participle of the present tense ending in ans or ens.

What

What is the last word?

A participle of the first future tense ending in rus.

Now decline the passives of the same verbs.

Amor, amaris vel amare, amatus sum vel fui, amari, amatus, amandus *to be loved.*

Doceor, doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus *to be taught.*

Legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus *to be read.*

Audior, audiris vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus *to be heard.*

How many words be here?

There be in all eleaven, but we count them but five. How so?

Where the Conjunction vel which signifieth or, is put betwixt words, it signifieth that those words belong both to one thing, and that we may use either the one word or the other.

Tell me then what all these words be?

The first, Amor, doceor, legor, audior, is the first person of the verbs in or, the Indicative mode, preſent tense.

What is the second?

Amaris vel amare is the second person of the verbe.

What is the third word?

The third, amatus sum vel fui, is the preterperfect tense of the Indicative mode, made of the participle of the pretertense, and the verbe sum or fui.

What is the fourth word?

The Infinitive mode.

What is the fift word?

The fift word is the participle of the preter tense,

What is the fixt and last word?

The participle of the latter future tense in dus.

What

What difference is there in declining and conjugating, betwixte a verbe passive, a verbe deponent, and a verbe common?

Nothing at all, saving that a verbe deponent and a verbe common, have gerundes and supines like a verbe in o, and all the foure participles.

What must ye observe for deriving and forming all other moodes and tenses, from the first head and roote of the verbe?

I must observe the first and second person of the verbe in o, and his first preterperfect tense.

Why these?

Because of these three wordes all other moodes and tenses be formed.

What moodes and tenses, be formed of the first and second person of the verbe, being the present tense of the Indicative moode?

All other present tenses in all moodes and preterimperfect tenses, and the preterperfect tense, & future tense of the Indicative moode.

What tenses be formed of the preterperfect tense of the Indicative moode?

The preterpluperfect tense of the same moode, the preterperfect, the preterpluperfect, and the future tense of the Optative, the preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive moode (which is but one word) and the two supines.

Give me the tenses that be formed of amo and amas, being the first and second person of the verb.

Indicat.	Imperat.	Optat.
Amabam, amavi, amabo,	ama	amato, amem amarem,

Infinit.

amare.

Give me the tenses that be formed of amavi the preterperfect tense of the Indicative moode?

Indicat. Optat. Infin.

Amaveram, amaverim, amavissem, amavero, amavisse,

Supines.

amatum, amatu.

What say ye of the Potentiall and Subjunctive moode?

The Potentiall and Subjunctive moodes are the same with the Optative in all verbes.

Whence and how derive ye the preterimperfect tense of the Indicative moode?

Of the second person of the present tense by putting bam in stead of s.

What else?

In the third conjugation I must change i. that remaineth when s is put away into e long, in the fourth I must put e long after i.

Shew all by ensample.

For amas I say amabam, for doces docebam, for legis I say not legibam but legebam, i turned into e long for audis I say audiebam, putting in e long.

Whence and how derive ye the future tense of the Indicative moode?

In the first & second conjugation of the second person of the verbe, by changing i into bo, as for amas I say amabo, for doces docebo.

In the third and fourth conjugation, I derive it from the first person of the verbe, by changing o into am, as for lego I say legam, for audio audiam.

Whence and how derive ye the Imperative moode?

From the second person of the Present tense of the Indicative moode, by taking away s, and in the third Conjugation changing i into e.

Let us in how?

Amas. Doces. Legis. Audis. } putting away s, I say } Ama. Doce. Lege, i into e. Audi.

Must the Imperative mode end in e in all verbes of the third Conjugation?

Yea by order, but these foure Imperative modes habe cut off by Apocope, die for dice of dico *to say*, duc for duce of duco *to lead*, fer for fere of fero *to beare* fac for face of facio *to make or doe*.

Be there not two wordes of the second person in the Imperative mode?

Yes, the latter which some Grammarians call the future tense, is made of the former by adding the syllable to, as ama amato, 2. Doce docetò 3. Lege legito, e turned againe into i. 4. Audi audito.

Whence is the present tense of the Optative mode formed?

Of the first person of the present tense of the Indicative mode.

Tell how?

In the first conjugation by changing o into em, as for amo I say amem. In the second, third, and fourth Conjugation by changing o into am, as for doceo I say doceam, for lego legam, for audio audiam.

Whence and how is the imperfect tense of the Optative mode derived?

Most directly from the Imperative mode, by putting to rem, as of ama is made amarem, of doce docerem, of audi audirem.

Whence and how derive ye the present tense of the Infinitive mode?

Likewise of the Imperative, by putting to re, as of ama is made amare, of doce docere, of lege le-

gere, of audi audire.

Now let us heare how other tenſes be derived of the preterperfect tenſe.

How is the Preterpluperfect tenſe of the Indicatiue moode formed of the preterperfect tenſe?

By changing the laſt ſyllable i into e ſhort, and putting to ram, as of amavi is made amaveram, of docui docueram, of legi legeram, of audivi audiveram.

How is the Preterperfect and Future tenſe of the Optatiue moode formed?

In the ſame manner by changing i into e ſhort in the preterperfect tenſe putting to rim, in the future tenſe putting to ro.

Shew it.

Preterperf of amavi amaverim, docui docuerim, legi legerim, audivi audiverim, future of amavi amavero, docui docuero, legi legero, audivi audivero.

How forme ye the preterpluperfect of the Optatiue and Infinitive moode?

Of the Optatiue keeping i ſtill, and putting to ſſem, as amavi amaviſſem, docui docuiſſem, legi legiſſem, audivi audiviſſem.

Of the Infinitive moode keeping i ſtill, and putting to ſſe, as amavi amaviſſe, docui docuiſſe, legi legiſſe, audivi audiviſſe.

How forme ye the future tenſe of the Infinitive moode?

Of the neuter gender of the participle turus, e the infinitive preſent of Sum, as Amaturum eſſe, docturum eſſe, lecturum eſſe, auditurum eſſe.

We haue heard what tenſes be formed of the preterperfect tenſe of the Indicatiue moode, and how they be formed.

But whence and how forme ye the preterperfect

tense it selfe.

In the first, second, and fourth conjugation, it is formed of the second person of the present tense.

Tell how?

In the first conjugation changing as into avi, as amas amavi.

In the second by changing eo into ui, as Doceo docui.

In the fourth by changing io into ivi, as audio audivi.

Is this a certaine rule for all verbes of these three Conjugations?

No, there be some excepted in every conjugation, which vary from the rule.

How will ye know the preterperfect tense of those which be excepted?

I must looke for them in Lillies verses made for that purpose.

How will ye forme the preterperfect tense in verbes of the third Conjugation?

Of the first person of the present tense, wherein there be many sundry terminations.

Then how will ye find his preterperfect tense?

I must marke the termination whether it be Bo, Co, Do, Ho, &c. and then seeke for it in Lillies verses made for the third Conjugation.

Of verbes passives.

whence are the moodes and tenses of the verbe passive derived?

Every tense of the passive for the most part is made of the same tense of the active, by changing the termination into r, except the preterperfect tense, and such tenses as belong unto it.

What things may ye observe in forming the tenses of the passive from the active?

Where the active hath			The paſſive hath	
	o.	Singular.	or.	
	am.		ar.	
	em.		er.	
	as.		aris.	
	es.		eris.	
	t.		tur.	
	us.	Plurall.	mur.	
	tis.		mini.	

How are preterperfect tenſes made of verbes in or?

Of the participle of the preter tenſe and certain tenſes of the verbe Sum.

What if the verbe active lack ſupines of which that participle is derived?

Then the paſſive lackes the preterperfect tenſe, and all tenſes that depend upon it.

Shew what tenſes of the verbe Sum be ſoyned with the participle of the preter tenſe in every moode.

Indicat. Doctus. of Sum.

Preterperf.	Sum vel fui.	preſ. preterp.	Indic.
Preterplup.	Eram vel fuera	Imperf. plu.	
Optat.	Doctus.		
Pret. perf.	Sim vel fuerim	pret. & pret. perf.	
Plu perf.	Eſſem vel fuiſſe	Imperf plup.	
Futu.	Ero vel fuero.	fu indic optat.	
Pret. per.	Infinit. Doctum		
Plu perf.	eſſe vel fuiſſe.		

How make ye the Infinitive moode future tenſe paſſive.

Of the firſt ſupine, and the infinitive moode iri, or of the gerund in dum, and the Infinitive moode eſſe, as

amatum iri vel amandum eſſe.	doctum iri vel docendum eſſe.

How

How will ye forme the other persons of every severall tense?

That may more plainely be seene and more readily learned by the tables than by rules.

Of verbes irregular or anomala.

Which be the verbes ye call irregular?

Sum possum, volo, nolo, malo, edo, fio, fero, feror, eo and queo.

Have these no perfect Conjugation?

Sum hath no perfect coniugation, all the rest save eo and queo for the most part doe follow the forme of the third coniugation.

What doe eo and queo?

For the most part they are formed like the fourth Coniugation.

Decline the verbe Sum.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus to be.

Give the indicative present tense of Sum.

Singula | Sum *I am*, es *thou art*, est *he is*.
Plura | Sumus *we are*, estis *ye are*, sunt *they are*.

Give the first person singular of all other tenses of the Indicative mode.

Pret. Imperf. Eram *I was*.
Pret. Perf. Fui *I have been*.
Pret. Plu. Perf. Fueram *I had been*.
Futu. Ero *I shall or will be*.

Give the Imperative mode.

Sing. Sis, es, esto *be thou*; Sit, esto *be he, or let him be*.
Plu. Simus *be we*; Sitis, este, estote *be ye*; Sint, sunto *be they or let them be*.

Give the first person singular of all tenses of

the Optatiue.

Præsen.	utinam	Sim *I wish I be.*
Præt. Imperf.		Essem *I would I were.*
Præt. perf.		Fuerim *I pray I have bin.*
Præt. plu. perf.		Fuissem *would I had bin.*
Futu.		Fuero *pray I be hereafter.*

Give the infinitive mode of Sum.

Præsens, Imperf. esse to be.

Præt. perf. fuisse to have or had been.

Præt. pluperf.

Futur Fore vel futurum esse to be hereafter.

Part. pres. ens being.

Futu in rus, futurus to be or about to be hereafter.

Decline Possum.

Possum, potes, potui, posse potens to be able.

Give the indicative mode present tense.

Sing. Possum I can, potes thou canst, potest he can.

Plur. Possumus we can, potestis ye can, possunt they can or are able.

Give the first person singular of all other tenses of the indicative mode.

Imperfectum	Poteram I was able or could.
Præt. perf.	Potui I have been able.
Præt. pluperf	Potueram I had been able.
Futurum.	Potero I shall or will be able.

Give the imperative mode of Possum.

Possum, volo, malo, have no imperative mode.

Give me the first person singular of all other tenses of the Optative mode.

Præs.	utinam	Possim *I wish I be able.*
Imperf.		Possem *would I were able.*
Perf.		Potuerim *I wish I have bin able.*
Pluperf.		Potuissem *would I had bin able.*
Futu.		Potuero *I wish I be able hereafter.*

Give

Give the Infinitive mode of Possum.

Præsens, Præt. imperf. } posse to be able.

Præt. perf. Præt. plu. perf. } Potuisse to have or had been able.

Particip. præsens potens being able.

But some count this onely a Meane.

Decline this verbe Volo.

Volo, vis volui, velle, v. lendi, velendo, velendum, supinis caret, volens to be willing.

What meane you by supinis caret?

It wants supines, so doth nolo and malo.

Give me the Indicative mode præsent tense of Volo.

Sing. Volo I will or am willing, vis vult.

Plur. Volumus we will or are willing, vultis volunt.

Give the first person singular of the other tenses.

Præt. imperf. Volebam *I was willing.*

Præt perf. Volui *I have been willing.*

Præt. pluperf. Volueram *I had been willing.*

Futu. Volam *I shal or will be willing.*

Præs. Velim *I wish I be willing.*

Præt. imperf. Vellem *would I were willing.*

Præt perf. Voluerim *I wish I have been willing.*

Præt. pluper. Voluissem *would I had been willing.*

Futu. Voluero *I wish I be willing hereafter.*

Præs præt imperf. velle to be willing.

Præt perf. Præt. pluperf. } voluisse to have or had beene willing.

Particip. præsens, volens willing.

Decline the verbe Nolo, compounded of Non and Volo.

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle. nolendi, nolendo, nolendum, nolens to be unwilling.

Give the indicative moode present tense of Nolo.

Sing. Nolo *I will not*, nonvis nonvult.

Plura. Nolumus *we will not*, nunvultis, nolunt.

Give all other tenses of Nolo.

Indicativus.

Pret imperf. Nolebam *I was unwilling.*
Pret perf. Nolui *I have been unwilling.*
Pret. pluperf. Nolueram *I had been unwilling.*
Futu. Nolam *I shal or will be unwilling.*

Optativus.

Presens Nolim *I wish I be unwilling.*
Pret. impe. Nollem *would I were unwilling.*
Pret perf. Noluerim *I wish I have bin unwilling.*
Pret. plup. Noluissē *would I had been unwilling.*
Futu. Noluero *I wish I be unwilling hereafter.*

Infinitivus.

Presens Nolle to be unwilling.
Pret. imperf.
Pret perf. Noluisse to have or had bene unwilling.
Pret plupe.
Particip pres. Nolens unwilling.

Decline the verbe Malo compounded of Magis and volo.

Malo, mavis, malui, malle, malendi, malendo, malendum, malens to chuse rather, or to be more willing.

Give the Indicative moode presente tense.

Sing Malo I chuse rather mavis, mavult.

Plura Malumus we chuse rather mavultis malunt.

Give all other tenses of Malo.

Pret imperf. Malebam I did wish rather.
Pret. perf. Malui I have wisht rather.
Pret pluper. Malueram I had wisht rather.
Futu. Malam I shal or wil wish rather.

Optative moode.

Presens

Pzelens } Malim *I wish I chuse rather.*
Pzet imp. } Mallem *I would I did chuse rather.*
Pzet perf. } Maluerim *I wish I have chosen rather.*
Pzet plu. } Maluissem *would I had chosen rather.*
Futu. } Maluero *I wish I chuse rather hereafter.*

Infinitive moode.

Pzelens, and Pzet imperf } malle to wish rather.
Pzet perf. } maluisse to have or had wished rather.
Pzet plup. }
Particip. pzes. malens wishing rather.

Decline this verbe Edo.

Edo, edis vel es, edere vel esse, edendi, edendo, edendum, esum, esu vel estum estu, edens, esurus vel esturus to eat.

Give the Indicative moode pzesent tenis of Edo.

Sing. Edo I eat, edis vel es, edit vel est.
Plura. Edimus we eate, editis vel estis ye eat, edunt.

Give the other tenses of the Indicative.

Pzet. imperf. } Edebam I did eat.
Pzet perf. } Edi I have eaten.
Pzet plup. } Ederam I had eaten.
Futu. } Edam I shall or will eat.

Give the imperative moode of Edo.

Sin. es esto } eat thou } edat / esto / edito } eat he, or let him eat.
ede edito }

Plu. Edamus } eat we or let us eat } edite este / estote / editote } eat ye } edant / edunto } eat they or let them eat.

Give all the tenses of the Optative.

Pzes edam I wish I eat
Pzet. imperf. } ederem / vel essem } would I did eat.

Pzet.

Pret.perf. } { Ederim I wish I have eaten.
Preterplu. } { Ediſſem would I had eaten.
Futu. { Edero I wish I eat hereafter.

Give the infinitive mode.

pres and pret.imperf. edere vel eſſe to eat.
preterperf & pluperf. ediſſe to have or had eaten.
fut. eſurum eſſe to eat hereafter. Gerunds.
Edendi of eating, edendo in eating, edendum to eat.

Supines.

Eſum vel eſtum } to eat { eſu vel eſtu } to be eaten.

pres. { Edens eating.
paeticip 1. fut. { Eſurus vel eſturus about to eat.
2. fut. { Edendus to be eaten.

Decline this verbe Fio a neuter paſſive.

Fio, fis, factus ſum vel fui, feri; fact. faciend. to be made or done. Give the preſent tenſe of the indicative.

ſing: Fio I am made or done fis, fit.
plura: Fimus we are made or done fitis, fiunt.

Give the other tenſes of the indicative.

pret: imperf: Fiebam I was made.
pret: perf: Factus ſum vel fui I have been made.
pret. pluperf. { factus eram vel fueram } I had been made.
Futu: Fiam I shall or will be made

Give the imperative of Fio.

plura: Fiamus be we or let us be made fiant fiunto.
Fito tu } be thou made { fiat fito } be he or let him be made.

Give all the tenſes of the Optative mode.

Utinam pres: pret imp: pret: perf: pret: plu: futu: fiam I wish I be made or done.
fierem would I were made or done.
factus ſim vel fuerim I wish I have bin made or don
factus eſſē vel fuiſſem would I had bin made or don
factus ero vel fuero I wish I be made or don hereafter

Give the infinitive mode.

preſ: and pret: imperf fieri to be made or done.

pret: { perf: & plusperf. } factum eſſe vel fuiſſe } to have or had bin made or done.

futu: { factum iri vel faciendum eſſe } to be made or done hereafter.

partic: { preter factus made or done. fut: faciendus to be made or done hereafter.

Decline the verbe Fero.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre, ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu, ferens, laturus to beare or ſuffer.

Give the indicative mode preſent tenſe of Fero.

ſing: Fero I beare or ſuffer fers, fert.

plura: Ferimus we beare or ſuffer ferris, ferunt.

Give the other tenſes of the indicative.

pret: imp: ferebam I did bear or ſuffer.

pret: perf: tuli I have born or ſuffred.

pluſquam: tuleram I had born or ſuffred.

futurum: feram I ſhall or will bear or ſuffer.

Give the imperative of Fero.

ſing: Fer, ferto do thou bear or ſuffer. ferat, ferto let him beare or ſuffer.

plu: feramus let us bear or ſuffer. ferte, fertote bear ye. ferant, ferunto let them beare or ſuffer.

Give all tenſes of the Optative.

preſens, pret: imp: pret: perf: pret: plu: futu.

feram I wiſh I beare or ſuffer.
ferrem I would I did beare or ſuffer.
tulerim I wiſh I have borne or ſuffred.
tuliſſem would I had borne or ſuffred.
tulero I wiſh I beare or ſuffer hereafter.

Give the infinitive.

preſ: pret: and imperf: ferre to beare or ſuffer.

pret: perf: and plup: tuliſſe to have or had borne

futu:

Futu. laturum eſſe to beare or ſuffer hereafter.

Gerunds.

Ferendi of bearing, ferendo, ferendum.

Supines.

1. latum } to beare.
2. latu } to be borne or ſuffred.

Particip. { præſ. } { ferens bearing or ſuffring.
{ futu. } { laturus to beare hereafter, or about to bear.

Decline the verbe Feror.

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus ſum vel fui ferri, latus ferendus to be borne or ſuffred.

Give the Indicatiue mode præſent tenſe of Feror.

Feror I am borne or ſuffred ferris vel ferre, fertur.
Ferimur we are, ferimini, feruntur.

Give all other tenſes of the Indicatiue.

Præt. imperf. Ferebar I was borne or ſuffred.
Præt. perf. { latus ſum } I have been born or ſuf-
{ vel fui } fered
Præt. pluperf. { latus eram } I had beene borne or
{ vel fueram } ſuffred
Fut. Ferar I ſhall or will be borne or ſuffred.

Give the Imperatiue mode.

Ferre be thou born } ferator } be he or let him be
fertor or ſuffred } fertor } borne or ſuffred.
Feramur let us be } ferimini } feruntur
borne or ſuffred } feriminor } feruntor.

Give the Optatiue mode of Feror.

præſ. feror I wiſh I be borne or ſuffred.
præt. imperf. ferror I would I were born or ſuffred
præt. perf. { latus ſum } I wiſh I had been born
{ vel fuierim } or ſuffred.
præt. pluperf. { latus eſſem } would I had beene
{ vel fuiſſem } born or ſuffred.

Fut.

Fut { latus ero / vel fuero } I will I be borne or suffred hereafter.

Give the Infinitive mode of Fevor.

pret & pret imperf. ferri to be borne or suffred
pret perf and plu per. { latum esse / vel fuisse } to have or had bin borne or suffred.
future { latum iri vel ferendum esse } to be borne or suffred hereafter.
partic. { pret. / future } { latus borne or suffered. / ferendus to be borne or suffered.

Decline the verbe Eo.

Eo, is, ivi, ire, eundi, eundo, eundum, itum, itu, iens, iturus to go.

Decline the verbe Queo.

Queo, quis, quivi, quire, queundi, queundo, queundum, quitu, quiturus to can or be able.

wherein doe eo and queo differ from verbes of the fourth conjugation?

In the pretertimperfect tense of the Indicative mode, the future tense, and in the gerunds.

Give the present tense of the Indicative of Eo.

Sing Eo I go is thou goest, it he goeth.
Plura imus we go, itis ye go, eunt they go.
Sing queo I can, quis quis: plu. quimus, quitis, queunt.

Give the preterimperfect tense of eo and queo.

Ibam I did go.
Quibam I was able.

Give the future tense.

Ibo I shall or will go.
Quibo I shall or will be able.

pret perf. ivi, quivi, pluperf. iveram, quiveram.

Imperative.

I it, eat ito, eamus, ite, itote, eunt, eunto.
Qui quito, quicat quito, &c.

Gerunds

Gerunds

eundi of going eundo eundum.
Queundi of being able queundo queundum.
particip: pres: iens, gen: euntis.

Future { Iturus / Quiturus.

Of verbes defectives, so called, because they be wanting in moodes and tenses.

Which be the verbes you call defectives?

These are set downe in the latine Grammar, Aio, Ausim, Salve, Ave, Cedo, Faxo, Forem, Quæso, insit, inquio vel inquam, Vale, odi, cæpi, memini novi.

Give the tenses and persons of Aio.

indicat: pres: Aio I say ais, ait, plura: aiunt.
imperf: Aiebam, bas, bat: bamus, batis, bant.
imperat: ai say thou

Optative present tense.

Aiam I wish I say, ais, at, plu: amus, atis, ant.
particip: pres: aiens saying.

Give the persons of Ausim.

Optat: pre: I ausim wish I durst, ausis, ausit, pluraliter Ausint.

imper: { Salve / Salveto } be thou safe { Salvete / Salvetote } be ye
sing: plural: safe.

Future Salvebis be thou safe.

{ Ave / Aveto } all haile { Avete / Avetote } God speed
Sing: plurall: you.

{ Vale / Valeto } fare you wel { Valete / Valetote } fare ye
sing: plural: well.

fut: Valebis fare thou well.
infinit Valere to farewell.

When use we these words?

Salve & ave, in meeting or comming to any person, and saluting him, as we use to say in english; God morrow, God speed, or such like. Vale we use,

in

in departing from any body, or ending of letters.

Imperat. Cedo give, tell, or reach thou: plur: Cedite give, tell, or reach ye.

Faxo I will or wish to do, faxis, faxit, Plur. faxint, it is the indicat. or optat. future.

Optat: imperf: forem would I were, fores foret, plur: essent would they were.

Infinit: ore to be hereafter.

Indicative præsens quæso.

Quæs plur: quæsumus.

Indicative præsent Inquit.

Inquit he saith: plur: inquiunt they say.

Indicat: præsent inquio vel inquam I say, inquis, inquit plur: inquiunt.

Præt: quisti thou hast sayd, inquit he hath sayd.

Imperat: inqui inquito, say thou.

Optat: inquam I wish he say or may say.

Indicat: future inquies thou shalt or wilt say, inquiet he shall or will say.

Partic: præsent inquiens saying.

What be these words, odi, cæpi, memini, novi.

They be preterperfect tenses of the indicative mode, their tenses are not in use.

What signifie these in english?

Odi I hate or have hated.

Cæpi have I begun.

Memini I have remembred or do remember.

Novi I have knowne or do know.

What tenses have these foure verbes?

Onely those that be formed of the preterperfect tense. Rehearse all their tense.

Odi, oderam, oderim, odissem, odero, odisse.

Novi, noveram, noverim, novissem, novero, novisse.

Cæpi, cæperam, cæperim, cæpissem, cæpere, cæpisse.

Memini, memineram, memunerim, meminissem, memi-

rero, meminiſſe.

Imper { Memento *remember thou.*
Mementote *remember ye.*

Thus farre of Verbes.

Of the Adverbe.

WHat things belong to an Adverbe?
Forme figure, ſignification, comparison.
Of what forme be Adverbes?
Some primitives: as heri, cras, ſemel.
Some derivatives: as hodie, dudum.
Of what figure be Adverbes?
Some ſimple: as prudenter *wiſely.*
Some compound: as imprudenter *unwiſely.*
Of what ſignification be Adverbes?
Adverbes be of ſundry ſignifications.

1. **Time:** as, hodie *to day*, cras *to morrow* heri *yeſterday*, perendie *next after to morrow*, olim *in time paſt* aliquando *ſometime*, nuper *of late*, quando *when*, dudum *of late*, quandudum *how lately*, quotannis *yeerely*, quotidie *daily*, ſemper *always*, unquam *at any time*, ſæpe *often*

2. **Place:** as, ubi *where*, ibi *there*, iſtic illic *here*, intus *within*, foras *abroad*, foris *from abroad*, alicubi, *ſomewhere*, alibi *elſewhere*, ub q, *every where*, huc *hither*, illuc *thither*, ſurſum *upward*, deorſum *downward*, ſuperne *from above*, inferne *from below* huc *this way*, illuc *that way*, quacunq; *which way ſoever.*

3. **Number:** as ſemel *once*, bis *twice*, ter *thrice*, quater *foure times*, quinquies *five times*, ſexties *ſix times* ſeptuagies, octies, nonies, decies, &c.

4. **Order:** as inde *hereupon*, deinde *afterward*, mox, poſtea, poſtquam *after that*, denig; *finally*, primo *at firſt*, ſecun-

ſecundo *ſecondly*, tertio *thirdly*, quarto *fourthly*, imprimis *firſt of all*, poſtremo *laſtly*, demum tandem *at the length*, hactenus *hitherto*, hucuſq; *thus far*.

5. **Asking or doubting: as** cur *why*, quare *wherefore*, unde *from whence*, quorſum *to what end*, nun nunquid *whether*, quomodo *how*, quid *why*, quid ita *why ſo*, quo *whither*, utrum *whether*, quid ni *why not*.

6. **Calling: as** heus *ho thou*, *or ho firrah*, ô ehodum horſum *hitherward*.

7. **Affirming: as** certe, næ, profecto, ſane *truely*, *ſurely*, *in truth*, ſcilicet *yea ſurely I wis*, licet *although*, eſto *be it ſo*, imo *yea*, imovero *yea indeed*, enimvero *ſurely in very deed*, *truely*, plane *plainely*.

8. **Denying: as** non, haud, minime, neutequam, nequaquam *no or not*.

9. **Swearing: as** pol, hercle, ædepol, medius, fidius *verily*, *ſurely*, *in good earneſt* (**abuſe Heathen oaths**.)

10. **Exhorting: as** eia *oh well*, age, agite, agedum *go to*.

11. **Flattering or entreating: as** ſodes amabo *I pray thee in good fellowſhip*.

12. **Forbidding: as** ne *not*.

13. **Wiſhing: as** utinam *I would I wiſh*, ô ſi *O that*, ô *if*.

14. **Gathering together: as** ſimul, una pariter *to gether*, non modo, non ſolum *not only*.

15. **Parting: as** ſeorſum *ſeverally*, ſigillatim *ſingly to every one*, vicatim *ſtreete by ſtreete*, privatim *privately for his owne uſe*, viritim *man by man*, gregatim *by flockes*, aliter ac *otherwiſe then*, ſecus ac.

16. **Chuſing: as** potius imo magis *rather*.

17. **A thing not finiſhed: as** pene, fere, prope, propemodum *almoſt*, vix *ſcarcely*, modo non *only not*, ægre *hardly*, paulatim *by little and little*, pedicentim *ſoftly*.

18. **Exceſſe or vehemency:** valde *greatly*, vehementer

greatly, mightily, prorsus *altogether*, penitus *throughly*, funditus *vterly*, radicitus *by the roots*, omnino *altogether*, adeo *so much*, nimis *too much*.

19 **Shewing:** as en ecce *loe behold*.

20 **Doubting:** as forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse, *perhaps peraduenture*.

21 **Chance:** as forte, fortuito, casu, *by chance, by hap*.

22. **Likenesse:** sic sicut, *as* ut *as*, quasi seu tanquam *as though*, perinde acsi *as if* haud secus acsi *even as if*, quemadmodum *like as, even as*, ita *so*, adeo *so that*.

23 **Quality ending in** e,o,r, **derived of all adiectiues that signifie any quality:** bene *well*, male *ill*, docte *learnedly*, pulchre *godly*, liquido *clerely*, manifesto *manyfestly*, fortiter *valiantly*, eleganter *finely*, prudenter *wisely*, amanter *lovingly*, **derived of participles.**

24. **Quantity:** as multum *much*, parum *a little*, minimum *least*, paulutum *a little*, plurimum *most, very much*, summe *exceedingly*, satis *enough*, abunde *plentifully*.

25. **Comparison:** as tam *as well*, quam *as*, tantum *so much*, tanto *by so much*, quanto *by how much*, magis *more or rather*, minus *lesse*, maxime *most of all*.

What Adverbes make Comparison?

Adverbes derived of Adiectiues and participles that make comparison.

Whence doe they forme their comparative?

From the neuter gender of the comparative of the adiective or participle

Whence have they the Superlative?

From the superlative of the Adiective or participle, they end commonly in e or um.

Docte	fortiter	prope	multum
Doctius	fortius	propius	plus
Doctissime	fortissime	proxime	plurimum.

Of

Of a Conjunction.

WHat things belong to a Conjunction? Power, or use, and order.

Of what power or use be conjunctions?

1 Some be copulatives: as et, que, quoque, ac, atque and nec, neque *neither*, tum *then*, cum *when*, que *and*, vel *eyther*, aut *eyther*, seu sive *whether*, tum *both*, tum *and also*, que *both*, que *and also*, etiam *also*.

2 Disjunctives: as aut, ve, vel *either or*, seu sive *whether*, an *or if*.

Discretives: Sed, autem, at, ast *but*, quidem vero *indeed, surely*, atqui, cæterum *but*, quodsi *and if, but if*.

3 Causals: nam, namq; enim etenim *for*, quippe *for why*, quia *because*, quando, quoniam, quandoquidem, quum *sith that, or for as much as*, ut *that* adeo ut *so that*.

4 Conditionals: as si *if*, sin *but if*, dum *while*, modo dummodo *so that*.

5 Exceptives: as ni nisi *except, unles*, quin *but*, alioquin alioqui *or else*, præterquam *beside that*.

6 Interrogatives: ne, an, utrum *whether*, nec ne, anne, nonne *whether or whether or no*.

7 Illatives: as ergo, ideo, igitur, quare, itaq; proin *therefore*, quare, quocirca *wherefore*, ex de re *therefore*.

8 Adversatives: etsi, tametsi, quanquam, quamvis, licet *although*.

9 Redditives to the same: as tamen attamen *notwithstanding, yet for* all *that nevertheless*.

10 Electives: as quam, ac, atq; *then*, following potius or magis *rather*.

11 Diminutives: as saltem *at the least*, vel *even*.

What order is there in Conjunctions?

Some are put first in a sentence, some after other words, some both before and after.

Which Conjunctions are to be put first?

Nam, quare, ac, ast, atqꝫet, aut, vel, nec, neqꝫ si, quin, quatenus, sin, seu, sivi, ni, nisi, are put either in the beginning of a sentence, or of some branch or member of a sentence.

Which Conjunctions must have some word put before them?

Quidem, quoqꝫ autem, vero, enim, also que, ne, ve, dum, sis, nam, joyned in the end of a word, and then these six last are called Encliticæ.

Why be these called Encliticæ.

Because they encline or cast back the accent into the syllable before them, which must be likted up sharpe, as hominumqꝫ Deumqꝫ.

Which may be put either before or after?

All the rest.

Questions for the better understanding the order in seeking out the genders of Nounes, and Preterperfect tenses, and Supines of Verbes by *LILLIES* Verses.

How will ye seek out the gender of a nounes?

First, I must learne whether it be a proper name, or a common name, which is also called a noune Appellative.

How many sorts of proper names be there?

Two, some of the male kind, some of the female kind.

How many proper names be of the male kind?

Five, proper names of Gods, of men, of flouds, or riders, of months, of winds.

What rule have ye for them?

Propria quæ maribus tribuuntur mascula dicas.

what

What gender be they by this rule?

All the masculine.

How many sorts of proper names of the female kind?

Give also proper names of Goddesses, of Women of Cities, of Countries, and of Ilands.

What rule have ye for these?

Propria fœminum referentia nomina sexum, fœminino generi tribuuntur.

What gender be these?

The feminine, except certaine names of Cities which be the names of Cities that be excepted?

Two of the Masculine, Sulmo, Agrigas.

Three of the neuter, Argos, Tybur, Prœneste.

One sometime the masculine, sometime the neuter Anxur.

What if the noune be a common name or noune appellative?

I must consider whether it be the name of a Tree.

What is the rule if it be the name of a tree?

Appellativa arborum erunt muliebria.

What gender be names of trees by this rule?

The feminine, saving such as be excepted.

What gender be those names of trees that be excepted?

Two of the masculine Spinus, Oleaster.

Five of the Neuter, Siler, Suber, Thus, Robur and Acer.

If the noune Appellative be not the name of a tree, how will ye seeke out his gender?

By the Genitive case.

How so?

I must looke whether he doth not encrease, or whether he doth encrease in the genitive case.

When doth not a noune encrease in the genitive case?

When he hath no more syllables in the genitive then he hath in the Nominative, as caro carnis, capra capræ, nubes nubis.

When is it sayd to encrease in the genitive case?

When it hath more syllables in the genitive then in the nominative, as Virtus virtutis, sanguis sanguinis.

What is your generall rule for nounes that doe not encrease in the genitive case?

Nomen non crescens genitivo, &c.

What nounes belong to this rule?

All nouns that doe not encrease in the genitive case.

What gender be nounes that doe not encrease in the genitive by this first rule?

By this rule they be the feminine gender, but many are excepted.

What doe you call nounes that agree with the rule, and nounes that be excepted?

Nounes that agree are called regular, nounes that are excepted irregular.

What gender be the Nounes that be excepted from the first rule. Nomen non crescens, &c.

Some of the masculine, some of the neuter, some of the doubtfull, some of the common of two.

Where be those irregular excepted of the Masculine gender?

In these foure exceptions.

1 Mascula nomina in a, dicuntur multa virorum ut scriba, &c.

2 Mascula Græcorum quot declinatio prima fundit in as, &c.

3 Mascula item vetres, &c.

4 Mascula in er seu venter, &c.

Be there not also some of the feminine excepted

an

In this fœminei generis ſunt mater, humus, domus, &c.

No all thoſe be regular, agreeing with the rule Nomen non creſcens.

But they be excepted from the rule Maſcula in er ſeu venter.

How ſo?

For though they end ſome in er, ſome in us, yet they be not the maſculine but the feminine gender.

Where be thoſe irregular excepted that be the neuter?

In this exception. Neutrum nomen in e ſi gignit is.

How many terminations be there of them?

Foure, in e as mare maris, one as Barbiton barbiti, um as ovum ovi, us as virus, pelagus and vulgus, ſometime the maſculine, ſometime the neuter.

Where be thoſe irregular excepted that be doubtfull?

In this exception, Incerti generis ſunt talpa et dama canalis, &c.

Where be thoſe irregular excepted that be the common of two?

In this exception. Compoſitum à verbo dans a commune duorum eſt, &c. And in this adde ſenex auriga, &c.

What if the Nouns doe encreaſe in the genitive caſe?

Then I muſt conſider whether his penultima be acuta that is long, or whether it be gravis ſhort.

What is your rule if his penultima be acuta long or lifted up?

Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi genitivi ſyllaba acuta ſonat, &c.

What nounes belong to this rule?

All that doe encrease in the genitive case, and have penultima long, as virtus virtutis, tellus telluris, &c.

What gender be nounes by this second rule?

By this rule they be the feminine, but many be irregular and excepted.

What gender be those irregular that be excepted?

Some of the masculine, some of the neuter, some of the doubtfull, some of the common of two.

Where be those irregular excepted of the Masculines.

In these three exceptions.

1 Mascula dicuntur monosyllaba nomina quædam, sal, sol, ren, splen, &c.

2 Mascula sunt etiam polisyllaba in n, &c.

3 Mascula in er or & os, &c.

Is here no exception from these last rules?

Yes one in n, Syren; 2 in or soror uxor, be the feminine. Mulier hath penultimam gravem, and belong to the third generall rule, but is the feminine gender.

Where be those irregular excepted that be the neuter?

In this exception: Sunt neutralia & hæc monosyllaba nomina, mel, fel, &c. And & in al polisyllaba in arq;.

Where is added halec the neuter and the feminine.

Where be the irregular of the doubtfull excepted?

In this exception. Sunt dubia hæc pithon, &c.

Where note that dies is the doubtfull in the singular, but only the masculine in the plurall.

Where be the irregular of the common of two?

In this exception. Sunt commune parens, &c.

What is your rule if penultima the last syllable

save

ſaue one, be ſhort or flat?

Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi genitivi ſit gravis ut ſanguis, &c.

What nounes belong to this rule?

All nouns that do encreaſe in the genitive caſe and haue penultimam gravem ſhort or flat, as Sanguis ſanguinis.

What gender be nounes by this third rule?

By this third rule they be the maſculine gender, but many be irregular and excepted.

What gender be the irregular that be excepted?

Some of the feminine, ſome of the neuter, ſome of the doubtfull, ſome of the common of two.

Where be thoſe irregular that be excepted of the feminine?

In theſe exceptions. 1. Fæminei generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon in do. 2. Adjice virgo, grando, fides, &c. 3 Græcula in as vel in is, finita.

Where be the neuter irregular excepted?

In this exception Eſt neutrale genus ſignans rem non animatam, &c.

What terminations be there of nounes of the neuter gender?

Eight, a problema en omen, ar as jubar ur as jecur, us as onus, put as occiput, er as cadaver verber iter or as æquor, marmor, one in us pecus pecoris.

Be there none here of the Maſculine?

Yes, pecten and furfur.

Where be the doubtful irregular excepted?

In this exception. Sunt dubii generis cardo, margo, cinis, obex, &c.

Where be the irregular of the common of two excepted?

In this exception Communis generis ſunt iſta vigil, pugil, exul, &c. And a q; alia a verbis quæ nomina, &c.

what

What rule have ye for declining Adjectives?

Adjectiva unam duntaxat habentia vocem, &c.

How many speciall rules be there to shew the gender of a Nowne by the genitive?

There be three.

Which be they?

The first, nomen non crescens genitivo, &c.

The second, nomen crescentis penultima si genitivi syllaba acuta sonat.

The third, nomen crescentis penultima si genitivi sit gravis, &c.

Of the preterperfect tenses of Verbes.

HOw will ye finde out the preterperfect tense of the verbe?

I must consider five things?

Which be they?

First, whether the verbe be simple or compownd, secondly, whether it hath or wanteth a preterperfect tense, whether it hath a double preterperfect tense, whether it hath a preterperfect tense of it selfe, or borroweth it of another verbe. Fourthly, whether it end in o or m, or fifthly, what conjugation it is.

Why must ye observe these five things?

Because I have severall directions among Lillies verses for all these sorts of verbes.

How will ye finde out the preterperfect tense of a simple verbe ending in o?

In the first, second and fourth conjugation by the rule that is made for the termination of the second person singular of the present tense of the indicative mode.

Which is the termination in the second person

of

of the firſt Conjugation ?

As.

Which is the rule for As ?

As in preſenti perfectum format in avi.

Doe all ſimple verbes of the firſt Conjugation make the preterperfect tenſe in avi ?

No, there be divers verbes after excepted, namely lavo lavi, &c.

Which is the termination of the ſecond perſon ſingular in the ſecond Conjugation ?

Es.

Which is the rule of this termination ?

Es in preſenti perfectum format ui dans.

Doe all ſimple verbes of the ſecond conjugation make the preterperfect tenſe in ui ?

No ſome are excepted by name, as jubeo juſſi, ſorbeo ſorbui ſorpſi, &c. Some by other rules of exception

How many rules of exception be there in the ſecond Conjugation ?

Three 1. Quatuor his infra geminatur ſyllaba prima, &c. 2. L. vel R aut geo ſi ſtet, &c. to which are added frigeo, lugeo, augeo, fleo, l-o, neo, deleo, pleo, maneo, torqueo, hæreo. 3. Veo fit vi, to which are added cieo civi, vieo vievi.

Which is the termination of the ſecond perſon ſingular in the fourth Conjugation ?

Is.

Which is the rule for Is in the fourth Conjugation ?

Quarta dat is ivi, &c.

Doe all verbes of the fourth conjugation make the preterperfect tenſe in iv. ?

No, there be certaine verbes afterward excepted, by name venio veni, cambio campſi, &c.

How

How will ye finde out the preterperfect tense of a verbe of the third Conjugation?

By the rule that is made for the termination of the first person of the verbe.

What is the termination of the first person of verbes in the third Conjugation?

There be many terminations according to the order of the letters. Bo, Co, Do, Go, Ho, Lo, Mo, No, Po, Quo, Ro, So, Sco, To, Vo, Xo, Cio, Dio, Pio, Rio, Tio, Vco.

What is the rule for Bo?

Bo fit bi ut Lambo Lambi, &c.

Doe all simple verbes of the third conjugation ending in bo make the preterperfect tense in bi?

All save those that be after excepted.

Must ye observe this order for every termination?

Yea.

Of verbes Compound.

How will ye know the preterperfect tense of a Compound verbe?

First, by the generall rule, Præteritum dat idem simplex & compositivum.

Hath the Compound verbe alwayes the preterperfect tense of the simple verbe?

No, there be divers rules of exception, and some verbes by name excepted from them.

Which is the first rule of exception for Compound verbes?

Syllaba semper quam simplex geminat, where are excepted three compounds of curro, and the compounds of do, disco, sto and posco.

Which is the second exception for compound verbes?

First, for the compounds of plico, where of some make

make avi, some ui, or avi. Secondly, for the compounds of oleo, whereof some make olevi, some olui.

Thirdly, for the compounds of pungo, fourthly for the compounds of Do, being the third Conjugation. Lastly, for the compounds of sto, which make stiti and not stetti.

Which is the third rule for compound verbes?

The third rule is of verbes whose compounds change the first vowell of the present tense, and preterperfect tense into e, beginning Verba hæc simplicia præsentis, &c.

Be there no speciall observations.

Yes, there be two. As two compounds of pario, comperio and reperio make peri. In the preterperfect tense the rest make perui. As onely two compounds of posco change a into e, compesco dispesco, the rest keepe a still.

Which is the fourth rule for compound verbes?

The fourth rule is for certaine verbes whose compounds change the first vowell into a, beginning, Hæc habeo lateo, &c.

Is there any speciall observation of any verbes among these?

Yes. I must here observe specially these verbes in their severall places.

The compounds of
- Cano, à cano natum, &c.
- Placeo, à placeo sic d spliceo, &c.
- Pango, Composita, à pango, &c.
- Maneo, à maneo mansi, &c.
- Scalpo, Calco, Salto, } composita à scalpo, &c.
- Claudo, Quatio, } composita à claudo, &c.
- Lavo,

which

Which is the last rule for compound verbes?

It is for verbes whose compounds change the first vowell of the present tense, but not of the preterperfect tense into a beginning, Hæc si componas ago, emo, sedeo, rego, &c.

Is there any speciall observation of any verbs among these?

Yes, there be divers verbes to be observed.

The compounds of
- Ago, perago, satago, change not the first vowell of Ago.
- Dego changing it into e.
- Cogo loseth n and a.
- Rego, pergo, surgo for perrego, surrego losing the middle syllable.
- Facio changes not the vowell a into i, except a Preposition go before.

The compounds of
- Lego keepe e still, being compounded of re, se, per, præ, sub, trans.
- All other compounds of Lego change e into i.

And among these, onely these three, intelligo, diligo, negligo, make the preterperfect tense lexi, all the rest make legi.

Of Supines.

HOw will ye finde out the Supine of a simple verbe?

I must finde out the Supine by the rule that is made for the termination of the preterperfect tense.

Why so?

Because the Supines are formed of the preterperfect tense.

Which be the terminations of the preterperfect tenses?

Bi, Ci, Di, Gi, Li, Mi, Ni, Pi, Qui, Ri, Si, Ti, Vi, Ui, Xi.

Is there a rule for every one of these?

Yea.

Which is the rule for Bi?

Bi fibi tum format. &c.

Which is the rule for Ci?

Ci fit ctum ut vici victum. &c.

Which is the rule for Di?

Di fit ſum ut vidi viſum. &c.

Are all ſupines formed directly according to the rule for the termination?

No, there is some exception for the moſt part in termination, except Bi and Ci.

What rule have ye for the Supines of a compound verbe?

Compoſitum ut ſimplex formatur quodq; ſupinum.

Is the ſupine of a verbe compound alway the ſame with the ſimple?

Not alwayes, there be some exceptions.

What ſupines be excepted?

1. Tunſum of tundo makes tuſum.
2. Ruitum of ruo makes rutum.
3. Satum of ſero makes ſitum.
4. Captum of capio, factum of facio, jactum of jacio, raptum of rapio, cantum of cano, partum of pario, ſparſum of ſpargo, carptum of carpo, fartum of farcio, when they be compounded change a into e.
5. The compounds of edo make eſum, onely comedo hath eſtum and eſum.
6. Cognoſco makes cognitum, agnoſco makes agnitum, all other compounds of noſco make notum.

Of verbes in or.

How will ye know the preterperfect tenſe of verbes in or?

I have this rule. Verba in or admittunt ex posteriore supino preteritum, verso u per ui, & sum consociato vel fui.

Do all verbes in or make the preterperfect tense of the latter Supine, putting to i and sum vel fui?

All verbes passives whose actives have supines.

How will ye know the Preterperfect tense of other verbes in or?

They make the Preterperfect tense in the same manner, divers of them be here expressed, which must be learned severally, as they be set downe in the verses following.

Of verbes with a double Preterperfect tense.

What verbes have both an active and a passive Preterperfect tense?

They be expest in the verses beginning Præteritum activæ & passivæ vocis habent hæc &c.

Of Neuters Passives.

What Preterperfect tenses have Neuter passives?

The Preterperfect tense of a passive, as is to be seene in the verses beginning, Neutro passivum sic præteritum tibi format, &c.

What verbes be there rehearsed?

Gaudio gavisus sum, fido fisus, audeo ausus, fio factus, soleo solitus sum, mæreo mestus. But Phocas a certaine Gramarian thinkes mestus a nonus.

Of verbes borrowing their Preterperfect tense.

What verbes doe borrow the Preterperfect tense?

They be set downe in the verses beginning, Quædam præteritum verbà accipiunt aliundè.

What kinde of verbe is here first expest?

The verbe in sco, called inceptivum, when he stands for the primitive, borroweth the preterper-

fect

fect tense of the primitive, as tepesco *to bee warme*, hath tepui of the primitive tepeo *to be warme*, so ferveſco hath fervi of his primitive ferveo.

The reſt are expreſt by name.

Of verbes wanting the preterperfect tenſe.

What verbes doo want the Preterperfect tenſe?

They be expreſt in the verſes beginning, Præteritum fugiunt vergo, ambigo. &c.

Of verbes lacking Supines.

What verbes doo lack Supines?

Such verbes as are noted in the verſes beginning, Hæc raro aut nunquam retinebunt verba ſupinum.

Finis Queſtionum Grammaticalium.

Foure little

DIALOGUES;

OR,

COLLOQVIES

In Latine:

Now verbally tranſlated for the helpe of yong Scholers, but long ſince gathered, and ſet forth in Latine.

By JOHN LEECH.

In theſe a Scholar ſhall have ſome Example and Praxis for all the moſt neceſſary Rules of Conſtruction.

London, Printed by *Tho. Harper*, and are to be ſold by *John Hardiſty*, at the black ſpread Eagle in Duck-Lane. 1650.

BRITISH MUSEUM

Colloquium primum.

Praxis de concordantiis & Substantivorum Syntaxi, aliarumque orationis partium quæ insertæ sunt.

Georgius. *Edvardus.*

G. Salve plurimum Edvarde.

E. Tu quoque salvus sis Georgi.

G. Noane tu miraris quid mihi sit hic negotii?

E. Egone mirarer puerum otiosum plateas obambulare, & locos adire à scholâ longè disjunctos, quò facilius otiari possit.

G. Etcete jocaris, Nosti me literarum scientiam præ multis divitiis avidè cupere, nec libenter à scholâ abesse.

E. Novi equidem, Quæ te causa igitur huc adduxit?

G. Audies si tibi licet paulisper auscultare.

E. Libet, auscultò, tu narrato.

G. Duæ sunt causæ, sed posterior majorem exigit festinationem.

E. Quænam est prior?

G. Is homo qui magister est illius gymnasii quod nuper erat erectum, cum heri apud nos cœnaret, plurimum rogabat parentes meos, ut ego illum hodie domi suæ inviserem.

E. Est ne vir bonus & doctus, ut fertur?

G. Ita aiunt, sed namque putas ea curare quæ nihil ad me attinent? Noti Catonis distichon.

Si vitam inſpicias hominum, ſi denique mores
Cum culpent alios, nemo ſine crimine vivit.

E. At tu pater q; tuus niſi hoc caute proſpexeritis, imo fallemini, & malis hominibus aſſuelcere à teneris annis, optima ſæpè perdit ingenia.

G. Non memini ſi quid cecinit Cato noſter?
Stultitiam ſimulare loco prudentia ſumma eſt.
Et aperti ſermones animi imprudentis cenſetur indicium, nulli tacuiſſe nocet, nocet eſſe locutum.

E. Nil niſi facetiæ ſunt (Georgi) quecunq; loqueris. Dic mihi ſerió, multum ne conſuetudinis tibi cum iſto viro interceſſit?

G. Nihil te celabo Edvarde qui mihi multis nominibus diligendus es, Ego & frater meus natu maximus fælices eramus, qui hujus viri conſuetudinem experti ſumus: quo neminem novi prudentiorem, nec majoris pietatis alterum, habet itidem uxorem mulierem pulcherrimam, & modeſtiſſimam matronam.

E. Num aliquos genuit liberos?

G. Hæc illius uxor unicum illi filium binaſq; filias peperit: quos omnes fæliciſſimo ingenio, optimæq; indolis eſſe prædicant.

E. Per beata eſt hæc ſua conditio, quem Deus tantis opibus locupletavit.

G. Sed heus tu mihi factus obviam meo itineri hâc garrulitate tuâ, impedimento fuiſti, nunc enim mihi alió properandum eſt, & hæc eſt illa poſterior cauſa quæ me iſthac adduxit.

E. Quot tu mille paſſus progreſſurus es?

G. Non multa ſtadia procurram ſpero. Noſtine vicum quod macellum appellatur?

E. Quidni noverim?

G. Oſtende mihi (quæſo) viam.

E. Conſignato tibi eas ædes, in quibus pabulum conſervatur equabus mulabuſq; regiis, hinc ad Divi Pauli

venies, posteà cùm ad proximum diverticulum processeris, ad lævam convertsus, in propinquo locum quem quæris invenies. Sed quid illic tibi negotii est?

G. Tale est profecto quale minimè optarem, vado accersitum medicum.

E. Quid ita?

G. Ægrotat non sine mortis periculo (quod Deus averset) frater Johannes, & cum diris vexari cruciatibus intelligo, non possum non dolere.

E. Hui. Ego satis novi quibus illi medicamentis opus est, nempe abstinentia & corporis exercitatione, nam multum edit, frequens dormit, abundè potat, quæ omnia sunt corpori inimica.

G. Ego tecum idem sentio, obsequar tamen patris mandato, & medicum accersam, ut fratris vitæ consulam. Vale.

Colloquium secundum.

De Adjectivorum & pronominum Syntaxi.

Andreas. Petrus. Henricus.

A. Quid est quod te angit animi (mi Petre?) stas enim dubius mentis, veluti & temporis & tui ipsius immemor, ludi avidus esse solebas, fortasse arcus & calami quæ dudum fregeras dolore afficiunt.

P. Nihilminus Andrea, ego jam ludi desiderio satur bonarum literarum sum cupidissimus, Nec sum ita mentis inops, ut armorum ludicorum amissio sit mihi molesta.

A. Præstat serò sapere quam nunquam, Quid igitur vultu tam tristi incedis?

P. Hæc me cura remordet, & acriter pungit, quod mihi parentes meos iratos esse audiverim, meq; à schalâ ad mercaturam quamprimum fore avocandum quarum rerum utram minus velim non facile possim existimare.

A. Itane expers es consilii, ita mente captus, atque tantopere stupefactus quod ista audiveris, nihil est famâ mendacius tuque acerrimâ reprehensione dignus es, atque ignavo te esse animo ostendis qui verborum sonitu timidus, & tam inanis venti flatu ex minis factus es.

P. Ego te certè vereor animi nimium audacem quem nullo metu pavidum animadverti.

A. Bono sis animo. Tempus edax rerum, & parentes tui non adeò difficili præditi sunt ingenio, quin delecti tam levis, citò futuri sunt immemores, aut facilima tibi apud eos erit deprecatio.

P. O mihi omnium condiscipulorum suavissime! nemo tibi est in amore secundus dulcis es ac jucundus omnibus amicis, utilis quibusq; sociorum quis tui similis ingenio? Quis tibi par voluntate?

A. Imò tu potius hâc laude dignus es (Petre) mihi benevolentiâ frater, præceptor consiliis sæpissime extitisti, non est ullus amicorum te mihi charior vel voluntate, vel amore. Sed hem frater adest, imago tui dulcissima.

P. Rhodum (Henrici) quem quæris?

H. Te ipsum meum germanum fratrem mihi naturâ animoq; conjunctissimum.

P. Ex tuo ipsius animo hanc conjecturam facis, de meo in te solius amore.

H. Imo cuiq; fratrum reliquorum satis innotescit mutuus noster amborum amor.

P. Sed

P. Sed quis te huc misit?

H. Pater, duorum enim librorum quos Bibliopola habet venales, ejusdem argumenti vult te præstantiorem eligere.

P. At cujus est liber ille?

H. Meus aut patris qui prætium resolvit.

P. Quanti venit?

H. Tribus solidis.

P. Quis tibi vendidit?

H. Mercator, vicinus noster.

P. Hic liber crassus est quatuor (credo) pollices, latus palmis duabus, longus pedem integrum.

H. At ille alter crassior est duobus pollicibus longior palma.

A. Tanto fortasse charior erit quanto est major. At in neutri vestrum curæ est, quibus pater est agris abundè dives nummisq; locupletissimus.

P. Annè cuiple malis divitiis in literis dives esse?

A. Ego & divitias & literas hominibus utiles esse censeo illas ut homo se vitamq; suam ruerare, has ut mentem excolat, & mores ad virtutem componat.

H. Recte judicas (ni fallor) sed nobis hinc properandum est. Vale nobis utrisq; plurimùm diligende Andreas.

A. Vos valete mihi quoq; multum amabiles optimi adolescentuli.

Colloquium tertium.

De constructione verborum personalium & Gerundiorum.

Thomas. *Philippus.*

T. Quid rei est quod ita incedis erectus Philippe sublima spectans?

P. Hanc machinam pulchram intueor, quod cælum nuncupatur.

T. Hoc etiam Astronomiæ studiosi faciunt.

P. Sydus illud quæ venus appellatur multo plus lucet quam reliqua.

T. Hem nobisne velles astronomus quispiam videri? Extremæ est dementiæ id te hominibus qui te norint conari qui ne terruntii quidem hanc tuam ostentationem æstimabunt, sed te stultitiæ potius accusabunt.

P. Tempestive me errati admones. Sed care dum hujus muneris recte satis recorderis, rectèq; consulas amico qui consilii indigeat, neres tuas obliviscaris quarum primum te meminisse oportuit, Nequicquam sapit qui sibi non sapit.

T. Sapientia tua potiare, ego medicina non egeo, neq; incuriæ vel inanis officii me jure accusato potes, neq; me horum altero vel utroq; condemnare, qui á de re te admonendum esse censui, qui maxima plurimos alperfit labe æqui boniq; consuleres hanc meam in te voluntatem, neq; tu nihili penderes aut flocci faceres amici tui consilium.

P. Misereor tui profecto, qui cum rerum tuarum satagis rerum tamen alienarum studio ita incumbas, ut

ea

ea negligas quæ & utilitati tuæ magis conducerent, & tuæ conditioni melius convenirent.

T. Noli (Philippe) hunc sermonem nimis urgere, moderare tibi tandem. Ego enim iræ meæ imperare nequeo quin si pergas me onerare contumeliis, aut verbis aut verberibus par pari referam.

P. Sis bonus ô felix, tuis, belluinum est non humanum, nedum tuum esse credas, isto ulciscendi genere injuriam illatum propulsare. At vires mihi non suppetunt, quæ si ad impetus illos tuos comparentur, æque erit, acsi bovi seculex ad æquaverit, parce igitur muri, Leo invicte.

T. Siccine soles homini tibi indignanti satisfacere, ut cum verbera tibi monetur, illi palam irrideas? metuo huic animo tuo, ne viribus hisce nimium confidas, nam id homini sæpe vitio vertit, quod sperat sibi laudi fore.

P. Fiat igitur periculum (si ita libet) an ea sit tibi virtus quæ meæ imbecillitati, tam longo intervallo antecellat.

T. Apage te, qui animum induxit tuum, mecum hoc pacto decertare. Quanto præstaret Terentiano militi auscultare, qui omnia prius consiliis quam armis experiri malit?

P. Papæ, quanti est sapere? Nihil ergo nobis succenses optime Thoma.

T. Agamus serio tandem (Philippe) amoris locis uterq; nostrum disceptemus, à verberibus procul obsecdamus. Nosti præceptorem monitori imperasse omnia condiscipulorum crimina, in catalogo scripto ut adferat, ut nobisq; polycisus & interminatus est neminem rerum impune laturum. Neq; solum præceptoris metu, sed odio flagitii obstinent scelere generosi animi.

P. Optime loqueris (mi Thoma) præclarè ita cecinit Horatius.

Oderunt

Oderunt peccare boni virtutis amore.
Oderunt peccare mali formidine pœnæ.

Sed hoc sermone supersedebimus,
Accepi nuper à quodam familiari meo affinem tuum Georgium avunculo tuo, qui dudum mortem obiit repentinam, hæredem esse factum, tantiq; his paucis diebus emisse domum quanti vix crederes.

T. Emit (ut audio) multo pluris quam valeat, ducentis (ut aiunt) libris, sed is pecunia non indiget, utinam ita paratur virtute abundaret, faxitq; Deus ut boni viri officio fungatur, ac sobriè discat illis uti bonis, quorum Dei beneficio patitur.

P. Laute dicitur advenas quoscunq; recipere, omnesq; apud illum implentur veteris Bacchi, pinguisq; feriæ.

T. Illi opus est itaq; majore prudentiâ, ne subitò hâc abundantiâ privetur: aut illi Deus aliquo modo eripiat bona quibus illum locupletavit.

P. Imo utinam hujusmodi vitam vivat, ut cum viri boni laude & honore prosequantur, quoniam priorum hominum consuetudine gaudeat, & expediat se nebulonibus illis qui flagitia tantum modo sapiunt.

T. Ita certè multò melius de republica mereri possit, si flagitiosorum hominum caterva se exoneret, & plura largiatur egenis, quod ab aliis video liberalissime fieri, quos ille divitiis & dignitate longe superat.

P. Mentis desipiet penitus, nisi se impiorum commercio citra moram eripiat.

T. Equidem spero, duce & auspice Christo, multo consultiores senatores nostros, in illam hominum fæcem animadversuros, dignisq; eos afficiunt suppliciis, quippe ab his nemo laudatur, nisi qui à virtute exulat, neque istis pudori est ea coram omnibus gloriari intrepidè, quæ bono viro non cogitanda sunt existimo.

P. Vah

P. Vah putidos illos bellvones qui semper vinum aut ficeram redolent, lippoíq; rubent ocellos. An quenquam hominum istos sua mensa dignari?

L. Neminem sane credo decet, qui ullo studio suam existimationem tuendi commovetur, utinam eam essemus cupidi ea præstandi, quæ sacras literas legendo quotidie discimus quam sumus plærumque defessi audiendo ea quæ nobis factu essent utilissima.

P. Hem Thoma satis est verborum nos jam in ambulando, & in colloquendo horam integram consumsimus, mature nobis domum recurrendum est, ne tempus ad studendum destinatum omittamus. Nam etsi nihil nobis est verendum, nam a præceptore vapulemus non tamen ita debemus in voluptatibus nostris fruendis otiari, ut interim simus securi optimarum artium adipiscendarum.

P. Non est adhuc pulsatum (Philippe) ibimus domum petitum libros, & inter eundum, meditabimur ea quæ nobis hodierno die reddenda sunt.

Colloquium quartum.

De tempore & loco, de loci spacio impersonalibus, participiis, adverbiis, &c.

Philippus. Leonardus.

P. Gratulor tibi reditum (Leónarde) ubi locorum (cedo) versatus es hoc omne triennium?

L. Ego (Philippe) Londino discedens, duobus fere mensibus, in mari variis jactatus sum procellis, nocte sæpè vigilans, luce aliquando dormiens, hinc multos mille passus provectus sum. Ibam enim primum

mum in Hiſpaniam militarum.

P. Militiæ igitur enutricus es? at ego putabam te Venetii mercibus commutandis fuiſſe occupatum.

L. Minime gentium, ſed quam mihi nequaquam placuit, domi manere otioſe, mea plurimum referre putabam, vel ſub Hiſpanorum rege morari in Cypro, vel ab Hiſpania per Galliam proficiſci in Italiam, Romæ etiam aliquot dies commorari, deinde ab Italiâ in Græciam trajicere ſtudebam: & antiquas ire Athenas, hinc Macedonia peragrata Conſtantinopoli parumper agere cogitabam. Jam tandem domum reverſus ſum, hac ſpe magna ex parte fruſtratus mihi enim non contigit hoc voto ad voluntatem proiri.

P. Dorobernia jam venis (opinor.)

L. Certe & Londinum propero, hic enim rurſi ſi diutius agerem, neſcio quomodo morum me pigeret agreſtium.

P. Et me contra civitatis tædet, ubi à pleriſq; ita de rebus inanibus concertatur ut memini pænè conſtet quid ſit rectum, quid republicæ, quid cujuſq; conditionis intereſſit. Sunt enim nonnulli quos admodum delectat, ubiq; locorum contentiones alere & fovere.

L. Vah odioſum genus hominum merito ſuppliciis afficiendum, ſed quemadmodum à perditis illis peſtibus vivatur, parum ad me attinet miſeret me illorum ſtultitiæ.

P. O utinam tantum omnibus hominibus diſpliceret fædis flagitiis aſſueſcere quantum cuiq; expedit.

L. Spero me aliquos reperturum adoleſcentes, qui præclaris etiam orti parentibus, qui ſceleratorum mores peroſi, rerum; bonarum appetentes, ac virtutis cupientiſſimi, luci veſperiq; inſtar apum ſedulo dabunt operam, ut patriæ utiliter, ac ſibimet ipſis laudabiliter vitam vivant.

P. Nuſquam

P. Nusquam pœnè loci reperiuntur nunc dierum (Leonarde) hujus modi adolescentes, imo viri pauci qui ex animo virtuti studeant, imo ecce status noster, en miseram conditionem, loquentiæ multum, sapientiæ parum, ineptiarum abunde, ubivis gentium, audies noveris, videbis, tibiq; obviam ibunt multo hujusmodi

L. Væ nobis, heu sordidam ignaviam, ô tempora! ô mores! nisi magis serio propius viritatem accedamus, terraq; viventes cœlos summo studio adire conamur, actum erit de nobis penitus.

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Foure little Dialogues, or Colloquies, verbally translated for the helpe of yong Schollars.

Colloquium primum.

Georgius. Edvardus.

GEdvarde O Edward, salve be thou safe. God morrow, good speed, plurimum very much heartily.

E. Georgi O George, Sis tu salvus be thou safe, good morrow to thee, good speed quoque also.

G. Nonne tu miraris dost thou not marvell quid negotii what business sit may be mihi to me hic here.

E. Ne whether ego mirarer should I marvel puerum otiosum that an idle boy obambulare doth walke up and downe plateas the streetes, & and adire go unto locos places disjunctos distant, separated longè far à scholâ from schoole, quo that possit he may otiari loyter facilius more easily.

G. Iocaris thou dost jest facete prettily, wittily, nosti thou knowest me that I cupere doe covet, desire, avidè greedily scientiam the knowledge literarum of learning præ multis divitiis before much riches, nec neyther abesse to be absent à scholâ from schoole libenter willingly.

E. Equidem truely novi I know it, igitur therefore quæ causa what cause adduxit hath brought te thee huc hither.

G. Audies thou shalt heare si if libet it liketh tibi thee auscultare to hearken.

E. Libet it liketh me ausculto I hearken, tu thou narrato declare it.

G. Sunt there be duæ causæ two causes, sed but posterior the latter exigit requireth majorem festinationem the greatest hast.

E. Quænam which est is prior the former.

G. Is homo that man qui which est is magister the master illius gymnasii of that schoole quod which erat was erectum raised up, built nuper of late, cum when cœnaret he supped heri yesterday apud nos with us, at our house, rogabat intreated, requested parentes meos my parents plurimum very much ut that invisere I should come to see illum him hodiè to day domi suæ at his house.

E. Estne is he vir bonus a good man & and doctus learned ut as fertur he is reported?

G. Ita

G. Itaiane *so then say* sed *but so over thing*, loquaris *thou speakest* num *whether* putas *dost thou* hoſt. Dic mihi *tell me* ſeriò *seriously* an *whether* multum *much* curare *that I do regard* eorum *of them* quæ *which* ſuecudinis *much acquaintance* attinent *do belong* nihil *nothing* intercesſit *hath passed*, *or between* ad me *to me*. Noſti *thou knowest* tibi *to thee* cum illo viro *with this man*.

E. Non memini *I remember* me *me* ſolere *to be wont* ſæpe *often* audire *to hear* ex *of* te *thee* de *of* Catone *Cato*. Siſ inſpicias *thou lookest into* vitam *the life*, hominum *of men*, deniq; *finally* ſiſ inſpicias *thou lookest into* mores *their manners* cum *when* culpent *they do blame* alios *other men*, nemo *no man* vivit *liveth* ſine crimine *without fault*.

E. At *but* tu *thou* quæ *and* pater tuus *thy father* ambo *both* ſollemnia *will be deprived* niſi *except* proſpexeritis *you ſhall foreſee* hoc *this thing* cautè *warily* & *and* aſſueſcere *to accuſtome one* malis hominibus *to evill perſons* à teneris annis *from the tender yeares* perdit *marreth*, *deſtroyeth* ſæpe *often* optima ingenia *the beſt wits*.

G. Non meminiſti *doſt thou not remember* quid *what* Caro noſter *our Cato* cecinit *hath ſaid in verſe* ſimulare *to counterfeit* ſtultitiam *folly* loco *in place* eſt *is* ſumma prudentia *the higheſt wiſdome*, & *and* aperti ſermones *open ſpeech* cenſentur *is judged* indicium *a token* animi imprudentis *of a heedleſſe minde*. nocet *it hurteth* nemini *no man* tacuiſſe *to have held his peace*. nocet *it hurteth* locutum eſſe *to have ſpoken*.

E. Georgi *O George*, nihil ſunt *they be nothing* niſi *but* facetiæ *pretty conceits* quæcunque *whatſoever*

G. Edvarde *O Edward*, celabo *I will hide from* te *thee* nihil *nothing* qui *which* ea *are* diligendus *to be loved* mihi *of me* multis nominibus *for many cauſes*. Ergo & *and* frater meus *my brother* maximus natu *the eldeſt* eramus *were* ſalices *happy* qui *which* experti ſumus *have tryed* cognitudinem *the acquaintance* juſtitiæ *of thy mind* quo *whom* novi *I have knowne* neminem *no man* prudentiorem *more wiſe* neque *neither* alacrum *another* majoris pietatis *of greater piety*, *godlineſſe*. Itidem *in like manner* habet *he hath* uxorem *a wife* mulierem pulcherrimam *a moſt faire woman* & *and* modeſtiſſimam matronem *a moſt modeſt, ſober matron*.

E. Num *whether* genuit *hath begot* aliquos liberos *any children*.

G. Hæc uxor *this wife* illius *of him* hic peperit *hath brought forth* illi *to him* unicum filium *one only ſonne* quæ *and* binas filias *two daughters*, quos omnes *all which* prædicant *men ſay* eſſe *to be* ſummo ingenio *of moſt happy diſpoſition* quæ *and* opumo modo *of excellent towardneſſe*.

E. Hæc conditio *the condition of his eſtate* perbeata *very bleſſed* quem *whom* Deus *God* locupletavit *hath enriched* tantis opibus

opibus *with so great wealth.*
G. Sed *but* heus *how sirrah* tu *thou*
obviam factus *having met* mihi
me fuisti *hast beene* impedimento *a let* meo itinere *to my iourney*, enim *for* properandum est
mihi *I must hasten* altò *to another place* & *and* hæc *this* est *is*
illa posterior causa *that latter cause* quæ *which* adduxit *hath brought* me *me* isthæc *this way.*
E. Quot mille passus *how many miles* progressurus es tu *shalt thou go forward?*
G. Non procurram *I shall not run forth* multa stadia *many furlongs*, sperò *I hope* ne *whether*
nôsti *dost thou know* vicum *the street* quod *which* appellatur *is called* macellum *the shambles?*
E. Quid ni noverim *why should I not know it?*
G. Quæso *I pray thee* ostende *shew* mihi *to me* viam *the way.*
E. Confignato *marke* tibi *to thy* falsæ ædes *these houses* in
quibus *in which* pabulum prævender conservatur *is kept* e-
quibus Regiis *for the Kings mares*, quæ *and* mulabus Regius
for the Kings mules, king *from* hence venies *thou shalt come* ad
divi Pauli templum *to S. Pauls*, postea *after that* cum *when* pro-
cesseris *thou shalt have gone forward* ad proximum divertic-
lum *to the next turning* conversus *being turned* ad lævam *to the left hand* invenies *thou shalt find* propinquo *hard by* locum *the place* quem *which* quæris
thou seekest, sed *but* quid negotii *what businesse* est tibi *hast thou*
illic *there?*
G. Profectò *truely* tale est *it is such* quale *as* minime optarem *I would wish least.*
E. Quid ita? *why so?*
G. Frater Iohannes *my brother John* ægrotat *is sick* non *not* sine periculo *without danger* mortis *of death*, quod *which* Deus *God* avertat *turne from him*, & *and* cum *that he* vexetur *is vexed* diris cruciatibus *with cruel torments*:
audito *being heard* non possum *I cannot* non dolore *but be grieved.*
E. Hui *whoop* ego novi *I know* satis *enough* quibus medicamentis *of whom medicines* opus est
illi *he hath need*; nempe *namely*, abstinentia *abstinence*, *fasting* & *and* exercitatione *exercise* corporis *of the body*. Nam *for* edit *he eateth* multum *much* dormit *he sleepeth* frequens *often* potat *he drinketh* abundè *exceedingly*, quæ omnia *all which things* sunt *are* inimica *hurtfull* corpori *to the body.*
G. Ego *I* sentio *doe thinke* idem *the same thing* tecum *with thee*, tamen *notwithstanding* obsequar *I will obey* mandato *the commandement* Patris *of my Father*, & *and* accersam *I will* ut *to call* medicum *a physitian* ut *that* consulam *I may have regard* vitæ *to the life* fratris *of my brother.* Vale *farewell.*

Colloquium secundum, *The second Colloquy.*

De Adjectivorum & Pronominum constructione. *Of the construction of Adjectives and Pronounes.*

Andreas. Petrus. Henricus.

AMi Petre *O my Peter,* quid est *what is it* quod *which* angit te *doth vexe thee* animi *in thy minde?* enim *for* stas *thou staudest* dubius mentis *doubtfull of minde,* veluti *as* immemor *forgetfull* & *both* temporis *of the time* & *and also* tui ipsius *of thy owne selfe,* solebas *thou wert wont* esse *to bee* avidus *greedy* ludi *of play,* fortasse *perhaps* arcus *the bow* & *and* calami *the arrowes* quæ *which* fregeras *thou hads broken* dudum *of late* afficiunt *doe affect* te *thee* molestiã *with griefe.*

P. Andrea *O Andrew,* nihil minus *nothing lesse,* ego *I* satur *being filled* jam *now* desiderio *with the desire* ludi *of play* sum *am I* ita inops *so void* mentis *of my minde, wit,* ut *that* amissio *the losse* armorum ludicrorum *of my playing weapons* sit *may bee* molestia *grievous* mihi *to me.*

A. Præstat *it is better* sapere *to be wise* sero *late* quam *then* nunquam *never.* Igitur *therefore* quid *why* incedis *dost thou goe* tam tristi vultu *with so sad countenance?*

P. Hæc cura *this care* remordet *doth gripe* me *me* & *and* pungit *doth pricke me* acriter *sharpely,* quod *that because* audiverim *I have beard* parentes meos *that my parents* esse iratos *are angry* mihi *with me,* & *and* me *that I* avocandum esse *must bee cald away* quam primum *very speedily* à scholâ *from schole,* ad mercaturam *to merchandise* quarum rerum *of which things* utrum *whether* minus velim *I lesse wish or desire* non possum *I cannot* existimare *judge* facile *easily.*

A. Ne *whether* es *art thou* ita expers *so void* consilii *of advice,* ita captus *so amazed* mente *in minde,* stupefactus *besotted* tantopere *so greatly,* quod *because* audiveris *thou hast heard* ista *these things?* Nihil *nothing* est *is* mendacius *more lying, more false* fama *then report,* que *and* tu *thou* dignus es *art worthy* acerrima reprehensione *a most sharpe reproofe;* atq; *and* ostendis *thou shewest* te *thy selfe* esse *to be* ignavo animo *of base courage,* qui *which* factus es *art made* timidus *fearefull* sonitu *with a*

 sound

ſound verborum *of words*, & *and* exanimis *bertleſſe* tam inanis flatu *ſo vaine a blaſt* venti *of winde*.

P. Certè *ſurely* ego vereor *I feare* te *that you* eſſe *are* nimium audacem *too bold* animi *of courage*, quem *whom* animadverti *I have marked* pavidum *frighted* nullo metu *with no feare*.

A. Sis *be thou* bono animo *of good courage*, Tempus *time* eſt *is* edax *a devourer* rerum *of things*, & *and* parentes tui *thy parents* non ſunt *are not* adeò difficili naturâ *of ſo hard a diſpoſition*, *or nature*, quin *but* futuri ſunt *they will be* immemores *forgetfull* cito *quickely* delicti *of a fault* tam levis *ſo light*, aut *or elſe* deprecationi *entreating pardon* culpæ *of the fault* cito *will be* facillima *moſt eaſie* apud eos *with them*.

P. O ſuaviſſime *O moſt ſweete* mihi *to me* omnium condiſcipulorum *of all my Schoole-fellowes*: Nemo *no man* eſt *is* ſecundus *the ſecond*, *or inferiour* in amore *in love* tibi *to thee*, es *thou art* dulcis *ſweete* & *and* jucundus *pleaſant* omnibus amicis *to all thy friends*, utilis *profitable* qui hujusque *to every one* ſociorum *of thy fellowes*, Quis *who* eſt *is* ſimilis *like* tui *thee*? Quis *who* eſt *is* par *equall* tibi *to thee* voluntate *in good will*?

A. Imo *yea rather* Petre *O Peter* tu *thou* es *art* dignus *worthy* hâc laude *of this praiſe*, qui *which* extitiſti *haſt been* ſapiſſime *moſt often* frater *a brother* mihi *to me* benevolentiâ *in good will*, præceptor *a teacher* conſiliis in adversis : Non eſt *there is not* ullus *any* amicorum *of my friends* me charior *more deare* mihi *to me* te *then thee*, vel *either* voluntate *in good will*, vel *either* amore *in love*, ſed *but* hem *lo* frater *thy brother* imato dulciſſima *the moſt ſweete image* tui *of thy ſelfe* adeſt *is here*.

P. Henrice *O Henry*, chodum *come hither*, quem *whom* quæris *doſt thou ſeeke*?

H. Te ipſum *even thy ſelfe* meum germanum fratrem *mine owne brother* conjunctiſſimum *moſt nearly joyned* mihi *to me* naturâ *in nature* que *and* animo *in heart, affection*.

P. Tu *thou* facis *doſt make* hanc conjecturam *this gueſſe*, *or conjecture* ex tuo ipſius animo *out of thine owne minde*, de meo ſolius amore *of the love of me alone*, *or of my love alone* in te *towards thee*.

H. Imo *rather* noſter duorum amor mutuus *the mutuall love of us both* innoteſcit *is knowne* facis *ſufficiently* cuique *to every one* fratrum noſtrorum *of our brethren*.

P. Sed *but* quis *who* miſit *hath ſent* te *thee* huc *hither*?

H. Pater *my Father* enim *for* vult *he will* te *that you* eligere *do chuſe* præſtantiorem *the better* duorum librorum *of two bookes* ejuſdem argumenti *of the ſame argument, or matter*, quos *which* Bibliopola *the Booke-ſeller* habet *hath* venales *to be ſold*.

P. At *but* cujus liber *whoſe booke* eſt *is* iſte *this*?

H. Meus

H. Meus *mine*, aut *or else* patris *my fathers* qui *which* persolvit *hath payd* prætium *the price of it.*
P. Quanti *for how much* veniet *was it sold?*
H. Tribus solidis *for three shillings.*
P. Quis *who* vendidit *sold it* tibi *to thee?*
H. Mercator *the Merchant* vicinus noster *our neighbour.*
P. Hic liber *this booke* est *is* crassus *thicke* quatuor pollices *foure inches* credo *I believe*, latus *broad* palmis duabus *two hands* longus *long* pedem integrum *a whole foote.*
H At *but* ille alter *that other* est *is* crassior *thicker* duobus pollicibus *by two inches*, longior *longer* palma *by a hand breadth.*
A. Fortasse *perhaps* erit *it will* *bee* charior *dearer* tanto *by so much*, quanto *by how much* est *is* *is* major *greater*, at *but* id *that* curæ est *is a care* neutri *to neither* vestrum *of you* quibus pater est *which have a Father* abundè dives *exceeding rich* agris *in lands*, què *and* locupletissimus *most wealthy* nummis *in money.*
P. Anne *whether* tuipse *thou thy selfe* malis *dost wish rather* dives esse *to be rich* divitiis *with riches* an *or* literis *with learning.*
A. Ego censeo *I doe thinke* & *both* divitias *riches* & *and also* literas *learning* esse *to bee* utiles *profitable* hominibus *to men*, illas *those* ut *that* homo *a man* tueatur *may maintain* se *himselfe* que *and* vitam suam *his life*, has *these* ut *that* excolat *he may furnish* mentem *his minde* & *and* componat *hee may frame* mores *his manners* ad virtutem *to vertue.*
H. Iudicas *thou judgest* recte *rightly* ni *unles* fallor *I be deceived*, sed *but* oroperandum est nobis *wee must make haste* hinc *from hence* Andrea *O Andrew*, diligende *to be loved* plurimum *very much* nobis utrisq; *of us both.* Vale *farewell.*
A. Optimi adolescentuli *O very good youths* amabiles *to be beloved* multum *much* mihi *of me* quoq; *also*, Vos valete *far ye well.*

Colloquium tertium

The third Colloquy.

De constructione verborum personalium & Gerundiorum.

Of the Construction of verbe personals and the Gerunds.

Thomas.

Philippus.

T Philippe *O Philip*, Quid rei est *what is the matter?* quod *that* incedis *thou stalkest* ita erectus *so right up* spectans *beholding* sublimia *things aloft.*
P. Intueor *I doe behold* hanc machinam pulchram *that goodly frame* quod *which* nuncupatur

is called cœlum *heaven, the skie.*

T. Etiam *also* studiosi *they that bee students* Astronomiæ *of Astronomy* faciunt *do* hoc *this.*

P. Sydus illud *that starre* quæ *which* appellatur *is called Venus,* lucet *doth shine* multo plus *much more* quam *then* reliqua *the rest.*

T. Hem *whoope,* velles *wouldest thou* videri *seeme* nobis *to us* quispiam Astronomus *some Astronomer;* est *it is a point* extremæ dementiæ *of extreame madnesse* te conari *that you endeavour to go about* suadere *to perswade* id *that* hominibus *to persons* qui notint *which do know* te *thee* qui *which* æstimabunt *will esteeme* hanc ostentationem tuam *this brag or boasting of thine* ne teruntii quidem *not even worth a dodkin,* sed *but* accusabunt *will accuse* te *thee* potius *rather* stultitiæ *of folly.*

P. Admones *thou dost admonish* me *me* errati *of my fault* tempestive *seasonably,* sed *but* cave *beware* dum *whilst* recorderis *thou dost remember* satis recte *rightly enough* hujus muneris *this duty* que *and* consulas *dost give counsell, or advise* amico *to a friend* qui *which* indigeat *doth neede* consilii *counsell* ne obliviscaris *that thou dost not forget* res tuas *thine owne affaits* quarum *which* oportuit *it hath beene meete, or behoved to thee* meminisse *to have remembred* priorum *first of all,* sapit *hee is wise* nequicquam *in vaine* qui *which* non sapit *is not wise* sibi *for himselfe.*

T. Potiare *I wish thou enjoy* sapientia tua *thy wisdome,* ego I non egeo *doe not neede* medicina *a medicine,* neq; *neither* potes *maiest thou* accusare *accuse* me *mee* jure *by right* vel *either* incuriæ *of carelessenesse,* vel *or* inanis officii *of a bare or needlesse duty* neque *neither* condemnare *condemne* me *me* vel *either* altero *of the one* vel *or* utroq; *of both* horum *of these things* qui *which* censui *have* judged te *that you* admonendum esse *were to bee admonished* de cã re *of that matter* quæ *which* aspersit *hath besprinkled* plurimos *very many* maximã labe *with a very great blot, or blemish,* æqui bonique consuleris *thou shouldest have taken in good part* hanc meam voluntatem *this good will of mine* in te *towards thee* neque *neither* tu penderis *thou shouldest have weighed* nihili *as nothing worth,* aut *or else* faceret *shouldest esteem* flocci *as a locke of woole,* hunc animum *this affection* amici tui *of thy friend.*

P. Profecto *truely* misereor tui *I pitty thee* qui *which* cum *when* satagis *thou hast enough* rerum tuarum *of thine owne matters,* tamen *notwithstanding* ita incumbas *thou dost so apply thy selfe* studio *to the care* rerum alienarum *of other mens matters* ut *that* negligas *thou neglectest* ea *those things* quæ *which* & *both* conducerent *might availe, or further* magis *more* utilitati tuæ *thy profit,* & *and also* convenirent *would agree* melius *better* conditioni tuæ *to thy estate.*

T. Philippe

T. Philippe O Philip, noli doe not thou urgere inforce hunc sermonem this speech nimis too much, moderare temper tibi to thy selfe tandem at length enim for ego nequeo I cannot imperare rule iræ meæ mine anger quin but that si if pergas thou go on onerare to load me me contumeliis with reproaches, referam I will requite par like pari for like, aut either verbis with words, aut or else verberibus with stripes or blowes.

P. O sis bonus O bee good que and felix favourable tuis amicis to your friends, belluinum est it is the part of a beast non humanum s. est not the part of a man, nedum much lesse credas mayst thou believe tuum esse that it is thy part propulsare to beate back injuriam a wrong illatam offered isto genere with this kind ulciscendi of revenging, At but indeed vires forces or strength non suppetunt are not mihi to me, quæ which si if comparentur they bee compared ad impetus illos tuos to those forces of thine æque erit it will be even so acsi as if culex a gnat adæquaverit shall compare, or make equall se it selfe bovi to an Oxe: igitur therefore invicte Leo O invincible Lyon parce spare muri a mouse.

T. Ne whether soles art thou wont satisfacere to content sicce so homini a man indignanti being angry tibi with thee ut that cum when minetur he doth threaten verbera stripes tibi to thee, irrideas thou shouldst mock illi him palam openly, meruo I fear huic tuo animo this thy courage nedest that confidas thou trustest nimium too much viribus hisce to this strength, at but id that thing vertit doth turne sæpe often homini to a man vitio for a fault quod which sperat he hopeth foro will be laudi a praise sibi to himselfe.

P. Igitur therefore fiat periculum let triall be made si libet if it lik you ita so an whether ea sit tibi virtus thou hast that valour quæ which antecellat doth exceed meæ imbecillitati my weakenesse tam longo intervallo so long a distance, so large a space.

T. Apage te fie upon thee, qui which induxisti animum tuum hast perswaded thy minde decertare to strive mecum with mee hoc pacto in this sort, Quanto by how much præstaret were it better auscultare to hearken Terentiano militi to the souldier in Terence qui which malit wisheth rather experiri to try omnia all things consiliis by counsell, advice prius first quam then armis by weapons.

P. Papæ see loe quanti est what a matter it is sapere to bee wise ergo then optima Thoma my very good Thomas succenses thou art angry nihil nothing nobis with us.

T. Philippe O Philip, agamus let us deale serio in earnest tandem at length, jocis jests amotis layd aside or removed, uterque nostrum each of us disceptemus let us debate the matter or reason on it verbis with words abscedamus

mus *let us depart* procul *farre* à verberibus *from blows or stripes*, nosti *thou knowest* præceptorem *that our master* imperasse *hath commanded* monitori *the monitor* ut *that* deferat *he bring forth* illi *to him* omnia crimina *all the faults* condiscipulorum *of our schoolefellowes* que *and* pollicitus est *hee hath promised* nobis *to us* reum *that he which is guilty* non laturum *shall not beare it, or escape* impune *freely, without punishment*, neque *neither* generosi animi *gentleman by mindes* abstinent *doe abstaine* scelere *from wickednesse* solum *only* metu *for feare* præceptoris *of the master*, sed *but* odio *for the hatred* flagitii *of wickednesse*.

P. Mi Thoma *my Thomas*, loqueris *thou speakest* optime *exceeding well*. Horatius *Horace* cecinit *hath said in verse* ita *e ven so* præclarè *excellently*, Boni *they that be good* oderunt *do hate* peccare *to offend* amore *for the love* virtutis *of vertue*, mali *they that bee evill* oderunt *doe hate* peccare *to offend* formidine *for feare* penæ *of punishment*: sed *but* supersedebimus *we will surcease or leave off* hoc sermone *this speech*, Accepi *I have heard* nuper *of late* à quodam familiari meo *of a certaine friend of mine* Georgium *that George* affinem tuam *thy kinsman* factum esse *is made* hæredem *the heire* avunculo tuo *to thine Unkle* qui *which* obiit *dyed* mortem repentinam *a suddaine death* dudum *of late*, que *and* emisse *hee hath bought* domum *a house* his paucis diebus *within these few dayes* tanti *for so much* quanti *as* vix crederes *thou wouldst scarcely believe*.

T. Emit *he bought it* ut audio *as I heare* pluris *for more* quam *then* valeat *it is worth*, ducentis libris *for two hundreth pounds* ut aiunt *as they say*, sed *but as* non indigit *doth not want* pecunia *money*, utinam *I wish* abundaveret *he did abound* ita *so* pariter *in like manner* virtute *in vertue* que *and* faxit Deus *God grant* ut *that* fungatur *he may perform* officio *the duty* viri boni *of an honest man* ac *and* discat *hee may learne* uti *to use* sobriè *soberly* illis bonis *these goods* quorum *which* patitur *he doth enjoy* beneficio *by the goodnesse* Dei *of God*.

P. Dicitur *he is sayd* recipere *to entertaine* laute *daintily* advenas quoscunque *what strangers soever* que *and* omnes *all of them* implentur *are filled* veteris Bacchi *with old wine* que *and* pinguis ferinæ *fat venison* apud illum *with him*

T. Itaque *therefore* opus est illi *he hath neede* majore prudentiâ *of the greater discretion* ne *lest that* privetur *he be deprived* subito *suddainely* hâc abundantiâ *of this abundance*, aut *or else* Deus *God* eripiat *doe take away* illi *from him* aliquo modo *by some meanes* bona *the goods* quibus *with which* locupletavit *he hath enriched* illum *him*.

P. Imo *yea rather* utinam *I wish* vivat *he would live* hujusmodi

vitam

vitam *such a life* ut *that* boni viri *good men* laude prosequentia *may praise & and* honore prosequantur *may honour* illum *him*, quoniam *because* gaudeat *he rejoyceth* consuetudine *in the acquaintance or familiarity* priorum *of the godly*, & *and* expediat *dispatcheth* se *himself* nebulonibus illis *from those varlets* qui *which* sapiunt *doe favour* tantummodo *onely* flagitia *wickednesse*.

T. Certè *indeede* ita *so* possit *he might* mereri *deserve* multo melius *much better* de republicâ *of the commonwealth* si *if* exoneret *he doe unload* se *himselfe* caterra *of that troope* flagitiosorum hominum *of wicked persons* & *and* largiatur *doe bestow* plura *more things* egenis *to the poore or needy*, quod *which things* video *I see* fieri *to be done* liberalissime *most liberally* ab aliis *of other men*, quos *whom* ille *he* superat *doth exceede* longe *farre* divitiis *in riches* & *and* dignitate *in worth or worship*.

P Decipiet mentis *he will doat, or be of a mad minde* penitus *utterly* nisi *except* eripiat *he deliver* se *himselfe* commercio *from the trade, or conversing* impiorum *of ungodly fellowes* citra moram *without delay*

T. Equidem *truely* spero *I hope* Christo *Christ* duce *being the guid* & *and* auspice *the governour* senatores nostros *that our magistrates* animadversuros *will inflict pueishment* in illam fæcem *upon that dregs* hominum *of men* consultius *more advisedly* multo *by much*, que *and* afficient *will afflict* eos *them* dignis suppliciis *with due or worthy punishment*; quippe *for why* nemo *no man* laudatur *is praised* ab his *of those fellowes* nisi *unlesse* qui *hee which* exulat *is banished* à virtute *from vertue*, neque *neither* est *is is* pudori *any shame* istis *to those fellowes* gloriari *to boast of* ea *those things* intrepidè *boldly* coram omnibus *before all men* quæ *which* existimo *I judge* ne quidem *not even* cogitanda *to be thought of* bono viro *of an honest man*.

P. Vah *fie upon* belluones illos *those belly gods* putidos *filthy* qui *which* redolent *doe smell of* vinum *wine* aut *or else* ficerum *strong drinke* semper *alwayes* que *and* rubent *are red* in lippos ocellos *their bleared eyes*, an *whether* s. docet *is it meete or comely* quenquam *that any man* dignari *vouchsafe or thinke worthy* istos *those fellowes* sua mensa *of his table*.

T. Credo *I believe* decet *it becommeth* neminem *no man* qui *which* commovetur *is moved* allo studio *with any care* tuendi *to maintaine* existimationem suam *his credit* : Vtinam *I wish* essemus *we were* tam cupidi *so desirous* præstandi *to performe* ea *those things* quæ *which* discimus *we learn* quotidiè *dayly* legendo *in reading* sacras scripturas *the holy scriptures*, quam *as* sumus *we are* defessi *weary* plerumque *for the most part* audiendo *in hearing* ea *those things* quæ *which* essent *might bee* utilissima *most*

profitable factu *to be done.*

P. Hem Thoma *he Thomas*, satis est *there is enough* verborum *of words* nos *we* consumpsimus *have spent* jam *now* horam integram *a whole houre* in ambulando *in walking* & *and* colloquendo *in talking together* recurrendum est nobis *we must run back* domum *home* mature *speedily* ne *lest that* amittamus *we lose* tempus *the time* destinatum *appoynted* ad studendum *to studdy*, nam *for* etsi *although* verendum est *it is to bee feared* nobis *of us* nihil *nothing* ne *lest that* vapulemus *we may bee beaten* à præceptore *of our master* tamen *notwithstanding* non debimus *wee ought not* otiari *to loyter* ita *so* in voluptatibus nostris fruendis *in the enjoying our pleasures* ut *that* simus *we be* interim *in the meane while* securi *carelesse* optimarum artium adipiscendarum *of obtaining good arts.*

T. Philippe *O Philip*, non est pulsatum *they have not runge* adhuc *as yet*, Ibimus *wee will get* domũ *home* petitum *to fecth* libros nostros *our books* & *and* inter eundum *in our going* meditabimur *we will study of* ea *those things* quæ *which* reddenda sunt *are to be rendred* nobis *of us* hodierno die *this day.*

Colloquium quartum.

De tempore loco, de loci spatio, impersonalibus, participiis, adverbiis, &c.

The fourth Colloquy, in which is the construction of words, of time, place, space of places, impersonals, participles, adverbes, &c.

Philippus. Leoardus.

P. Leonarde *O Leonard*, gratulor tibi *I rejoyce with the of* reditum *thy returne*, *thou art welcome home againe*, ecdo *tell me* ubi locorum *where in what place* versatus es *hast thou been conversant* hoc omne triennium *all this three yeare?*

L. Philippe *O Philip*, ego I discedens *departing* Londino *from London* jactatus sum *have beene tossed* mari *in the sea* variis procellis

cellis *with diuers storms* duobus *two moneths* menſibus pene *almost* vigilans *waking* ſæpè *often* nocte *by night*, dormiens *sleeping* aliquando *sometime* luce *by day*, prouectus ſum *I haue been carried forth* multos mille paſſus *many miles* enim *for* eram *I was* primum *first* in Hiſpaniam *into Spaine* militatum *to be a souldier to warfare.*

P. Igitur *therefore* enutritus es *haſt thou beene nuſled vp* militiæ *in warfare, or at the warres?* At *but* ego *I* putabam *did thinke* te *that thou* occupatum fuiſſe *haaſt been employed* Venetiis *at Venice* mercibus commutandis *in merchandiſe exchanging of ware.*

L. Minime gentium *no ſurely*, ſed *but* cum *whereas* nequaquam placuit *it nothing pleaſed* mihi me manere *to remaine* otioſe *idly* domi *at home*, putabam *I did thinke* mea reterre *that it concerned or behoued mee* plurimum *very much* vel *either* morari *to abide or ſtay* in Cypro *in Cyprus* ſub Rege *vnder the King* Hiſpanorum *of the Spaniards*, vel *or* *alſo* proficiſci *to go* ab Hiſpaniâ *from Spaine* in Italiam *into Italy* per Galliam *through France*, etiam *alſo* commoram *to ſtay* abid aliquot dies *ſome dayes* Romæ *at Rome*, deinde *after that* ſtudebam *I deſired* trajicere *to paſſe further* ab Italiâ *from Italy* in Græciam *into Greece*, & *and* ire *to go* *vnto* antiquas Athenas *the* *ancient City Athens*, hinc *from* hinc cogitabam *I did thinke* ire *to* *deal* paruper *a little* Conſtantinopol *at Conſtantinople*, ſed *but* Macedoniam *the Country of Macidon*, peragrata *being paſſed through* reuerſus ſum *I am returned* domum *home* jam *now* tandem *at the length* fruſtratus *made voyd* hâc ſpe *of the hope* magnâ ex parte *in a great part*, enim *for* non contingit *it hath not happed* mihi *to mee* potiri *to enjoy*, *or obtaine* hoc voto *the wiſh or deſire* ad voluntatem *according to my will.*

P. Venis *thou comeſt* Doroberniâ *from Canterbury* jam *now* opinor *I ſuppoſe.*

L. Certe *yea ſurely* & propero *I make haſte* Londinum *to London* enim *for* ſi agerem *I ſhould liue or deale* ruri *in the country* diutius *longer* neſcio *I know not* quomodo *how, in what manner* pigeret *it would irke me*, *or I would be irked* morum agreſtium *of theſe clownish manners.*

P. Et *and* tædet me *it wearieth me*, *I am weary* contra *on the other ſide* civitatis *of the city* ubi *where* cocertatur ita à plerisq; *it is ſtriuen ſo of moſt men*, *moſt men doe ſo ſtriue* de rebus manifeſtis *for vaine matters* ut conſtet *that it is manifeſt or certaine* nemini *to no man* pænè *almoſt* quid ſit rectum *what is right*, quid *what* interſit *it meet or behoueſull* reipublicæ *for the commonwealth*, quid *or what* ſ. interſit *it meete* cujus conditionis *for euery mans* ſit *ſtate*, enim *for* ſunt *there be* non nulli *ſome men* quos *whom* delectat *it delighteth* admodum *much* te *to deal* aleæ *to numſo* & *and*

ſorere

Soverero cherish contentiones *quarels*, *strife* ubique locorum *in all places*.

L. Vah *fie upon* odiosum genus *that hatefull kinde* hominum *of men* suppliciis afficiendum *to bee punished* merito *worthily* sed *but* attinet *it pertaineth* parum *a little* ad me *to me* quemadmodum *after what sort* vivetur *the life is led* à perditis illis pestibus *of those desperate and pestilent fellowes*, miseret me *it pittieth me* stultitiæ *of the folly* illorum *of them*.

P. O utinam *O I wish* displiceret *it did displease* omnibus hominibus *all men* tantum *so much* assuescere *to accustome themselves* fœdis flagitiis *to filthy wickednes* quantum *as* expedit *it is meete* cuique *for every man*.

L. Spero *I hope* me reperturum *that I shall finde* aliquos adolescentulos *some young youths* etiam *yes* ortos *sprung* præclaris parentibus *from excellent parents* qui *which* perosi *hating* mores *the manners* sceleratorum *of wicked persons* que *and* appetentes *greedy* rerum bonarum *of good things*, ac *and* cupientissimi *most desirous* virtutis *of virtue*, dabunt operam *will endeavour* luci vesperique *day and night* sedulò *diligently* instar apum *like Bees* ut *that* vitam vivant *they may leade their life* utiliter *profitably* patriæ *to their countrey*, & *and* laudabiliter *laudably* sibimet ipsis *to themselves*.

P. Leonarde *O Leonard*, adolescentes *youths* hujusmodi *of this sort* imo *yea* viri pauci *few men* reperiuntur *are found* pæne *almost* nusquam loci *in no place* nunc dierum *now a dayes* qui *which* studeant *doe employ their study* virtute *to vertue*, imo *yea* ecce *behold* status noster *our state*, en *behold* miseram conditionem *our wretched case*, audies *thou shalt hear*, noveris *thou shalt know*, videbis *thou shalt see* ubivis gentium *in all places* loquentiæ multum *much babling* sapientiæ parum *little wisedome* inepriarum abunde *plenty of follies* que *and* multa *many things* hujusmodi *of this sort* obviam ibunt *will meet with* tibi *thee*.

L. Ve nobis *wos tous* heu *alas for* sordidam ignaviam *our filthy basenesse*, ô tempora *O the times!* o mores *O the manners!* nisi *except* accedamus *wee come* proprius *nearer to* veritatem *the truth* magis serio *more earnestly*, que *and* viventes *living* terra *in the earth* conamus *doe endeavour* summo studio *with most high care* adire *to come unto* cœlos *heaven* actum erit *all will bee* de nobis *concerning us*.

FINIS.